The Daily and Weekly Commercial.
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them, uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 21. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 4, 1874.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

In the Senate, the following bills passed finally: Appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Danville; also for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

In the House, the Advertising bill passed finally—yeas 72, nays 15. The Centennial bill passed second reading.

Adjourned till April 7.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1874.

The Senate agreed, this morning, to postpone the Apportionment bill until Thursday, April 9th, and so dispensed with the afternoon session fixed for to-day, for that purpose. There were thirty-two Senators present—more than we have had for a long period at any one time, and the bill should have been taken up to-day and disposed of; but the Democrats want to submit several amendments to the bill, and have not got them ready, and the postponement has been made in kindness to them. The fact really is that the new method of apportionment leaves very little apportioning to be done by combinations of counties, or by the division of counties, and the ingenuity of the Democrats has been taxed to the utmost to cook up such combinations as will help them much. Hence the delay. There are but nineteen of the fifty Senatorial districts that do not naturally fix themselves, and only five counties have to be divided for Representatives. There is very small room for diversion on such a question, within such narrow limits. The Republicans of the Senate have conceded to the Democrats all they asked, in Philadelphia, in making each ward into a Representative district; and there is a very narrow margin of difference, therefore, between the two parties; but Mr. Rutan, who has charge of the bill, desires to give the fullest opportunity to the Democrats to present their scheme, and hence has consented to the postponement.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to pay the newspapers for publishing the Constitution came up in the Senate to-day, and was adopted, 19 to 6. Mr. Dill opposed it because it cut off a paper in his district which published it without being authorized to do so, and Mr. Davis opposed it because the limit of compensation was fixed at $1,800, which, although that was the charge made by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which was based on other daily papers charged, of that city (except the *Record*), and therefore too small.

In the House, the fight was made on the other track, and the report was opposed because the limit was too low. Mr. Mann, of Allegheny, Mr. Ramey wanted the highest limit fixed at $1,200 and the lowest at $600; the House accordingly recommitted the bill to the committee with such instructions; but the Senate having in the meantime adopted the report, there was no longer any committee to instruct. The House members of the committee consequently reported the bill back, and the vote on adopting the report was yeas 41, nays 43. The bill, therefore, is lost; but a motion to reconsider will be made to-morrow; and as the House will be held responsible if it fails to pass some bill on the subject, the chances are that, on a reconsideration, the report will be adopted.

The whole trouble, on this subject, has been caused by a few greedy publishers who charged extraordinary rates for this publication. As a regular advertisement, at the average prevailing rates, the regular charge for it would be about $600 per four insertions, to the dailies, papers, and the country newspapers, generally, have charged at about this rate. A few are as low as $200, one or two at $300, the bulk at from $500 to $600, and a few at $800; but these others charged as high as $800 and even $1,100 and $1,200, the price, in these cases, being in the inverse ratio to the value of the papers, the papers of least character charging the highest rates. It was this fear that these papers would get their long fingers into the Treasury, that induced the House to vote down the report. As the bill, however, leaves the whole matter in the discretion of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in his judgment, perfectly safe to trust to his good sense in the matter. He is a newspaper man of sufficient experience to keep the State from being imposed upon by overcharges.

It is somewhat remarkable that some few men (thank heaven they *are* few) who are *honest enough in their dealings* between man and man, yet who think it is perfectly right to defraud the State whenever they can, than they would charge any one else for similar work. An extract from some new serial story, just commenced in the New York *Weekly*, and as long as the new Constitution, if sent out in one of their numerous editions of that city, would be inserted by any of the papers who have sent in exorbitant bills to the State, for one-tenth the sum they have charged the State. It is very true that the clause should read "shall be allowed for such rates, and should be content to pay legitimate rates for what she gets done; but that is no reason why she should be charged more than other people pay for the same kind of work.

In the Senate, Bill No. 72, an act regulating State tax on certain county officers, Senate bill No. 75, An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils. An act relating to the fees of district attorneys and other officers in the several counties of this Commonwealth. SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road—Two Killed and one Mortally Wounded.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Two freight trains came in collision this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Central Road, near Jersey City, killing a fireman and brakeman and fatally wounding a conductor named Metz. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the telegraph operator at a signal station, who ordered one train to go on when he had instructions to detain it till the other passed. The operator has been arrested.

Young Lady Fatally Burned.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—A daughter of Joseph Stuart, residing north of this city, was so badly burned by her clothes catching fire at a stove yesterday, that she cannot recover.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—In the Senate today, the following nominations were received from Governor Allen: Andrew Ray, of Trumbull, to be Inspector of Mines for four years; John P. Bruck, of Franklin, Wm. Lawrence, of Guernsey, R. W. McConnell, of Wyandot, Matthias Mauch, of Auglaize, and Job Owens, of Butler, to be Directors of the Penitentiary, from April first.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the State Auditor to report whether existing levies for general revenue and asylum funds can be reduced without danger of creating a deficiency in said funds, after meeting all legitimate demands on said funds.

OHIO NEWS.

A Xenia saloon keeper was sentenced by Judge Barlow, to pay a fine of $475 and costs of suit, and to spend eighty days in the county jail.

The fire brick works of J. Alexander, Akron, lately destroyed by fire, have been entirely reconstructed and are now in full running order.

Antoine Lang died at Delphos, on Wednesday night, at the ripe age of one hundred years. He was a soldier under Napoleon I., and has drawn a pension from the French government.

A sad affliction yesterday visited the family of Mr. Richmond, living in North Toledo. Three of the children were attacked with croup, and in less than twenty-four hours were all dead.—*Toledo Blade, 27th.*

Mr. George Webster, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, has a hen that will be fifteen years old this spring. Last year she took twelve little turkeys that had been bereft of their mother by a fox, and raised them all.

Three suicides Wednesday night: An unknown man in Fall Creek, seven miles from Leesburg; a German named Brunsuichamp, at Ashland, and an old German farmer named Alrich Ulmer, a few miles north of Marietta.

The young ladies of Defiance have circulated their pledge among the single gentlemen of the town. Many who refused to be dictated to in such a manner have been put on the black list and cannot have the pleasure of calling upon the young ladies who have joined the League.

The Sylvania Quarrying and Manufacturing Company, of Toledo, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Thursday—for quarrying stone, marble or slate. The corporators are B. Chaffee, Richard R. Foulkes, Edward L. Jones and O. C. Wilson, Jr.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 28th says: John Weidick, a tanner, in the employ of Curran Blue, died very suddenly this afternoon at Blue's tannery. A daughter of Mr. Weidick's died at half-past eleven o'clock to-day. After dinner he went down to the tannery to look after some unfinished work, and while engaged in conversation with Mr. Blue fell from the chair on which he was sitting and expired immediately.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1874.

Date of Specie Resumption.

The prevailing impression in the Senate is, that the provision in the new Finance bill, fixing the date of specie resumption at 1876, should not pass, as its execution would seem to be impracticable. The amendment introduced by Senator Hamlin just previous to the adjournment of Friday, placing the date at 1877, is received with more favor, and is almost sure to pass. Senator Scott will vote for the latter date, and should the Senate not feel disposed to act directly on the specie question, the Senator now contemplates offering an amendment to redeem the currency in bonds.

The Moiety Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not await the return of Sanborn, but will resume the moiety investigation on Tuesday, and will examine Secretary Richardson and other Treasury officials in relation to the matter. The inquiry will extend to an endeavor to ascertain the exact amount collected by the special agents and the amounts paid into the Treasury. They will also inquire whether in many cases the collections could not have been made without the intervention of special agents, if the regular United States officers had done their full duty. Some of the committee expect to show before they get through, that there was unpardonable remissness on the part of many officials. It is also alleged by them that in certain cases the special agent divided with the officials.

Southern Judicial Districts.

The testimony of the Attorney General before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as well as other circumstances, would seem to indicate that the Marshals' offices in the Judicial districts in the lately reconstructed States of the South are not in a very satisfactory condition. The committee was organized primarily because of rumors affecting the Judicial officers in the Western district of Arkansas, but it had no sooner commenced to investigate, than it was found that a much wider field was open for exploration. The last case brought to the attention of the committee is that of the Northern district of Georgia, in which frauds are alleged.

Ohio Ship Railway Bridge.

Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, will go to Cincinnati in May to hear the Ohio river bridge case, in which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is interested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1874.

Specie Resumption in the Senate.

The result of the deliberations in the Senate to-day on the finances demonstrates the important fact that the inflationists have the upper hand, and evidently intend to take advantage of their opportunity. By a majority of five they struck out the provision of the bill fixing the date for specie resumption at 1876. They then voted down Senator Scott's amendment to exchange greenbacks for bonds. Pending the vote on Senator Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section, providing that the retirement of greenbacks as national bank notes are issued, the Senate adjourned. This is likely to pass also. It is possible, in view of the opinions expressed that the President on the subject of expansion, that any attempt to authorize an extraordinary inflation of the currency will be promptly met by the Executive veto.

The Centennial Exposition.

The House does not seem disposed to recognize the Philadelphia Centennial as an international exhibition, even by implication. Just before the adjournment to-day, Mr. Kelley reported a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, to admit free of duty all goods intended for the international exhibition in 1876. Mr. Garfield suggested that the word "Centennial" be substituted for "international," and Mr. Kelley refusing to accept the suggestion, Mr. Garfield objected to. He declared that the word "international" was in the original act, but it was nevertheless insisted that the House should find no such way out, but left the exhibition by voting for Mr. Kelley's bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1874.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY

is to be paid without further delay, the prize list having been forwarded to the Fourth Auditor. The total amount of prize money proper is $530,000 and $200,000 additional bounty for the destruction of Confederate vessels. The number of United States ships taking part in the engagements is forty-four, and the number of officers and men sharing in the prize awards is between 2,500 and 3,000. The Farragut estate will receive one-twentieth of the whole amount, or about $25,000. The three division commanders will receive one-fiftieth each, and other officers in proportion to their pay.

GENEVA AWARD AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided that no provision should be made out of the Geneva award for reimbursing insurance companies for any losses during the rebel cruising vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1874.

SALE OF GOLD IN APRIL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million gold each Thursday during the month of April—five millions in all.

DEATH ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bursting of a Steam Pipe--List of the Killed and Wounded--Slight Damage to the Boat.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—The steamboat Sam. J. Hale, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, burst a steam pipe one hundred and twenty-five miles above here, last night at eleven o'clock. The following are the casualties: P. Wagner, second engineer, slightly scalded; Richard Leonard, deck hand, severely—since died; Frank Stewart, deck hand, badly; John Johnson, deck hand, lost overboard; Charles Jones, colored, fireman, killed. Captain J. L. Carter made a narrow escape, but was uninjured. The City of Vicksburg overtook the Hale floating this morning, towed her to the bank and brought the wounded here. The Hale is uninjured, save the bursted pipe.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 30, 1874.

A large anti-crusade demonstration was made in this city on Saturday evening, supported mostly by Germans. A committee was appointed to raise funds to aid their movement.

Nearly all of the ministers touched on the temperance question yesterday. The effect of the ladies' working in several wards has been that only Sundays more orderly and quiet than before.

Dennison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., March 30, 1874.

The whisky war in Dennison and Uhricksville is ended by the surrender of the last saloon. Fifteen saloons have been closed, four drug stores have discontinued selling liquor and a prohibitory ordinance has been passed by Council. This is glory enough for two weeks' work. An enthusiastic jubilee meeting is in progress to-night.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 30, 1874.

All the saloons on Railroad avenue were visited by the ladies to-day. They were locked out of two of them, where they held their devotions on the sidewalk. They called at the Gibson House and found a notice posted over the bar, "Liquors of any kind sold here." They sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and then withdrew very much encouraged by this important victory.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 30, 1874.

The women were out again to-day, as strong as ever, visiting all the saloons without molestation. Everett and Ricketts, the leading saloon keepers here close to-morrow. The others still remain firm.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 30, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting was held in the Opera House this evening, addressed by Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Alliance, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Ohio.

A Democratic meeting was held to-night, to inaugurate the campaign. Resolutions were passed, favoring a License law.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., March 30, 1874.

A temperance meeting was held in the town hall last night. Some objections were made to the night, and an attempt was made to stop it, but did not succeed. A good lecture was given to a fair audience. A large temperance mass meeting was held in the U. P. church to-night. A number of speeches were made, full of determination to break down the traffic. The meeting was a complete success. Money will be raised to prosecute all dealers in this section. Another meeting will be held Monday night. The saloon men are trembling.

THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL

SESSION PROTRACTED TILL MIDNIGHT

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM TILTON.

A VERDICT REACHED AT LAST.

Plymouth Church Censured for Its Action,

But Not Debarred from Further Fellowship.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Congregational Council, which was in secret session to-day till one o'clock and then took a recess, received a letter from Theodore Tilton, asking that he be accorded the courtesy of contributing to the official records a correct statement of his own position, because his position has been misrepresented in their body to his grievous injury. He says:

First. In 1850 I became a member of Plymouth church; in 1860 I terminated my connection with that church; in 1873 my name, which still lingered on the roll, was officially erased. My retirement from the church was executed by me in strict conformity with the rules of the church, and the validity of my act has since been signally and repeatedly ratified by a unanimous vote of the church, affirming and reaffirming the principle on which that act was based. That principle, as I hold it, is the free right of a freeman to sever *his* connection with a church by his free will, and I shall never become a churchman in any Church in which this is not the rule.

Second. Four years after I had thus terminated my connection with the Plymouth church I was charged by a member of that body with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. A widespread impression overshadowed good men's minds that whatever other points were in doubt, there could be no doubt that I had slandered the pastor of Plymouth church. I hereby declare that I had not then, nor have I since nor at any time in all my life, have I ever uttered a slander against any human being.

The afternoon session continued until after six o'clock, when the Council took a recess till nine o'clock to night, the proceedings continuing to be secret.

The evening session of the Council was short. The members assembled in the private lecture room of the church about nine o'clock, but did not retire into secret session until about ten o'clock, during which time the committee appointed at the morning session to draft resolutions embodying advice of the Council to both churches, were unable to agree upon the form of words. The committee were sent for and stated that they had not yet agreed. The Council then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Immediately on the adjournment of the Council, the committee retired again to complete their resolutions, and did not separate until a late hour. The members of the committee were very reticent and would not say whether or not they had agreed on the matter they had under consideration.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Theodore Tilton sent another open letter to the Council, asking, as an act of justice to himself, that the true record be permitted to accompany the false. He says: "Among the fine points which you are asked to decide concerning my case with Plymouth church, the second will pass into a permanent statement on your journal as follows: 'During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer,' etc. The above statement, which has been constantly circulating for two or three years, implies that gross charges were made against me, and that these charges I declined to answer. Gentlemen of the council, you are among you know that I did not decline to answer."

Shortly before twelve to-night, the doors of the church were thrown open to the people in waiting, that they might hear the reading of the decision of the Council rendered by the Moderator, Rev. Leonard Bacon.

THE VERDICT

opens by recognizing the circumstances under which the Council was called, and states that the complaining churches were fully authorized in calling a Council. At the same time the opinion is expressed that all means of getting from Plymouth church a compliance with their request for a mutual Council. It is also stated that the tone and style of the letters of the complaining churches was not such as the Council approved of. With regard to the matter in which advice is sought, they express the opinion that under the usages of the Congregational Plymouth church erred in dropping a member from its roll because he had abandoned the church for some time, especially when charges were preferred by officers and letter of remonstrance and advice, with which the correspondence commenced, the report stated, was not uncalled for. The report concluded by censuring Plymouth church for its action, but, on the other hand, advises other churches to maintain the same fellowship with Plymouth church as formerly, with conditions that if the church erred again it should be subject to the same fellowship with other Congregational churches. The Moderator then stated that this was the advice of the Council to the churches, and hoped it would throw light in their path. To guide them in the future. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in behalf of both churches, expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Council for their utterances and the freedom of expression in dealing with the matter, and especially for the extended discussions through which they had passed in their sessions. In reviewing the past he saw but little to regret, and was glad they had brought into expression such principles as were now uphorne before the land by such a body of intellectual and intelligent men who composed this Council. Thanks were then given to God for guiding the Council in its deliberations, and to the pastors of the inviting churches for courtesies to the delegations, and after the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE COMMITTEE

to prepare the formal result of the action of the Council was as follows: Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; Rev. Dr. T. M. Post, of St. Louis; Prof. Egbert C. Smythe, of Andover; Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, of New Bedford; Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, of Chicago; Hon. C. S. Hammond, of Chicago; Mr. J. Russell Bradford, of Boston.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is stated from reliable authority, that the final vote giving the result of the deliberation of the Council was as follows: 87 voted for the result as it stands; 8 voted against it, and 23 refused to vote.

In Plymouth church, while its members regard much of the Council's final vote as not sound, yet in general they consider it an entire vindication of the liberty of Plymouth church, and they are greatly rejoiced over it.

After the morning services at the Clinton avenue church, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Council, read the decision to the congregation, but in Plymouth church, where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, not the slightest allusion was made to it.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

"Cincinnati Commercial" Reporter Shifts His Man.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Col. H. G. Tyrrell, Covington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, shot and killed Hon. Harvey Myers in Covington, Ky., this noon. Both are very prominent men in Kentucky politics. The shooting was the result of a long standing grudge.

Colonel Tyrrel, after shooting Mr. Myers, this afternoon, did not attempt to escape. His friends think he was on the point of insanity, owing to an application pending by his wife for a divorce and the exposure of the stab, nearly killing him, which he received a few months ago. Myers was attorney for Colonel Tyrrel's wife in the application for divorce, and his offense seems to be certain questions he put and asked in the examination of the divorce case this morning. Tyrrel went to Myers' room and the two were alone in the altercation. Myers ordered him out, Tyrrel refused, Myers attempted to put him out and was shot. His dying statement has been taken.

Tyrrell relates that Myers seized him and pushed him into the hall and to the head of the stairs and, fearing he might pass him down, struck him in self-defense and then fell from exhaustion.

The New Hampshire Blodgett Hangs Himself.

LACONIA, N. H., March 28.—Blodgett, the wife murderer, hanged himself in his cell this morning.

Prize Fight at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—William Davis and Mike Boylen, two rolling mill hands, met this morning north of the city to settle a grudge according to the rules of the prize ring. Sixteen rounds were fought in forty minutes, when Davis expressed himself as abundantly satisfied. A large crowd witnessed the amateur "mill."

Arrest of Virginia's State Treasurer.

RICHMOND, March 28.—Colonel Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer, returned this morning, and was arrested at the depot and subsequently committed to jail to await examination. Colonel Mayo shows evident signs of mental aberration. He was subsequently released on $10,000 bail. Governor Kemper called the attention of the General Assembly to the absence of the Treasurer from his office, and a committee was appointed to consider the action necessary to be taken.

Susquehanna Depot Riot.

ERIE RAILROAD CUT IN TWO.

Strikers Refuse to Consider Peace Propositions.

Governor Hartranft to the Rescue.

A Thousand Troops and a Section of Artillery in the Field.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 28.—An excited meeting has just been held by the strikers here. They are firm and will not allow trains to pass nor any business to be done until the railroad company accedes to all their demands. The District Attorney made an address to the strikers, assuring them of his sympathy and that they were not breaking the law. The company have the alterative to accede to the demands of the men, or send for the military. Intense excitement prevails throughout the village, and the Sheriff is powerless, his posse all sympathizing with the strikers.

AID ASKED OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.—To-day arrangements were made whereby passenger trains were permitted by the strikers to go through, but this evening the road is completely blockaded again. Sheriff Helm has telegraphed to Governor Hartranft for 1,500 troops. The Governor has replied that General Osborne has been ordered to move his division.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—MORE EN ROUTE.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.—Five hundred troops, with a section of a light battery, have arrived here and more are *en route*. The following propositions were submitted to the strikers:

First, All trains to run without further interference from the men as soon as they can be made up.

Second, The paymaster to pay off all men for February and March, beginning to-morrow.

Third, All men when paid off to be considered out of the company's employ.

Fourth, Engineers to run follow all such men as they think for their interest.

Fifth, The men pledge themselves not to interfere with cars, trains, shops or other property in any respect.

Sixth, All interference or intimidation is hereafter attempted with the employees or property of the company, and all parts of the machinery are at once replaced, the company will seek to make no arrests for anything during the strike.

The strikers refused to consider the propositions of the company until to-morrow morning. They have decided, however, to allow passenger travel to be resumed at once, but refused to allow freight to be moved. It is expected that the troops will at once take possession of and operate it by force.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, has been under arms all day, waiting developments at Susquehanna Depot. Three hundred and fifty men leave for that place to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First City Troop of Cavalry has been ordered to-night to the scene of trouble. The State Fencibles and the Second Regiment are now under arms, awaiting orders. It is reported that Governor Hartranft has ordered Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for the services of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First Regiment, 350 strong, left this evening for Susquehanna Depot. The Second Regiment have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 29.—Another detachment of soldiers has arrived here.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29, 1874.

To J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of Susquehanna Depot, do most respectfully but earnestly protest against the introduction of armed troops into this peaceful town, to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against our own citizens, who ask nothing but their hard earned wages due to them from said corporation. We do not believe there is any such exigency as calls for such extreme measures. No peace officer of our borough has been known to interfere, nor has any attempt of yourself or any officer to make an arrest been resisted. We also protest against the employment of troops under command of paid counsel of the corporation in the present strife, and we to be used. We ask, in the name of humanity, that the order issued for such measures be countermanded, as otherwise we have just cause to fear great destruction of life and property.

Signed by a majority of leading citizens of this borough. Reply immediately.

(Signed) W. J. FALKENBERG,
Burgess, Susquehanna Depot.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1874.

W. J. FALKENBERG, Burgess, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.: As an individual I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving the prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this State I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and thus trample the laws of the land. Much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish an innocent public, either as passengers or transportees, for the default of the corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that employees of a railroad may suspend all traffic until their wages are duly paid, I will acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy. My duty is not to make laws or to criticise them, but to execute them; and I shall duly discharge it without fear or favor. General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the sheriff of your county, who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance, the sheriff will so inform General Osborne. If they are set at defiance General Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to the laws, and whatever consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence, in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers to whose sworn duty it is to take care that they be faithfully executed.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE MILITARY IN QUIET POSSESSION.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 30, 1 A. M.—Everything is quiet. The military have possession of the buildings of the Erie Railroad Company. Passenger trains are moving. Freight trains are blockaded, awaiting the meeting of strikers at eight A. M. on Wednesday. A very uneasy feeling prevails.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 30.—About eleven o'clock the paymaster began to pay off the men, who, in small squads, were admitted inside the military lines and passed out as they received their money. At twelve o'clock a train was dispatched, accompanied by four hundred soldiers two miles out of town. No resistance has been offered the troops by the strikers.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 30.—It is believed that the strike is practically over. No resistance is being made to the movement of trains.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 30.—The military have entire possession of all the property of the company, and all is apparently quiet. A secret meeting of the strikers was held this evening at their headquarters, at which they resolved to meet to-morrow at the company's shops and offer to go to work, and unless the company will agree to employ them they will refuse to allow any to go to work. This demand will be refused by the paymaster, to whom who have decided to reduce the force from 1,000 to 500 men. As the company has ample force to sustain them, the strikers will be obliged to yield. The town is filled with rumors, but all is perfectly quiet and there are frequently mentioned. The large engine in the shop has been partially repaired, but cannot be started before Wednesday. None of the missing parts of engines have been restored, and fifty engines are lying here disabled, not including those in the shop awaiting repairs. The paymaster has been paying the strikers all day, and will finish to-morrow. Division Superintendents Thomas and Gardner have returned to their departments. Vice Presidents Clark and Wright are still here. It is probable that the strikers will not further interfere with trains, but they may make serious trouble in the shops.

FORT WAYNE.

An Independent International Exposition---Bold Highway Robbery---An Anti-Temperance Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 28, 1874.

For the last two months the committee have been meeting every Saturday afternoon to select land for the new fair grounds. After much trouble and many selections, they have finally settled it by leasing a large tract owned by Thomas Sweeny, one mile west of the city. A meeting to arrange for a fair and exposition, to be held next September, is called for next Friday. It is intended to make this exposition an extensive affair, and open to the world.

Last night, about ten o'clock, Fred. Jacoby was attacked by three roughs on Lafayette street and robbed of forty-five dollars. All three were arrested to-day and are now in jail.

A large meeting is being held to-night in Ewing's Hall by the anti-temperance people, who will give their views in opposition to the present movement.

Catastrophe Near Petrolia.

DWELLING HOUSE TAKES FIRE FROM AN OIL WELL.

The Adult Inmates Narrowly Escape.

Two Children Left to Burn Alive in Their Beds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., March 29, 1873.

Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Robinson, on the Harper farm, near the old Troutman well and at a distance of five miles from this place. They were burning gas in the stove and the well from which the gas was being obtained commenced blowing oil and ran through the gas pipe to the house where the fire originated. Mr. Robinson, wife and two children—a boy about seven years of age and a baby—were asleep in bed at the time, quite unaware of the danger that threatened them. It was but the work of a very few moments for the destroying element to spread itself throughout the house. By this time, Mrs. Robinson waked, saw the danger, and in a moment of excitement ran from the house through the flames, leaving the children in a sound sleep, from which the oldest never awaked. The father went to the house and rescued the baby, which experienced intense suffering, from which it was freed by death this morning. Mr. Robinson was burned badly about the head and hands, but is speedily recovering. He is now on the way to Mercer, Pa., his former residence, where he intends having the children's remains buried.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 28, 3:30 P. M.—The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge came off this morning over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and nine furlongs, and as was the case for the past four years, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge boat, by four lengths. The weather was beautiful and the crowd unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river, the whole length of the course, there was a compact mass of people one hundred and fifty feet deep, and at Mortlake carriages were in long lines, five deep. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were absent. Cambridge won the choice of position and took the Middlesex or northern line. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at nine minutes past eleven. Five minutes after the Cambridge crew appeared, and were received with immense cheering. Betting at this time was five to two in favor of the Cambridge. At fourteen minutes past eleven the signal to start was given. Immediately upon receiving the word to start, both boats took the water simultaneously, but, after a few strokes, Cambridge was a quarter of a length in advance, and at Bishop's creek, three furlongs from Aqueduct bridge, the starting point, nearly clear of their opponents. Here the steering of both boats became eccentric, and the time lost by these consequences, between Craven Point and Hammersmith bridge, the coxswain of Oxford steered wildly. Off Crabtree, seven furlongs from Bishop's creek, Oxford decreased the lead to a length. Passing the bridge by a the Soap Works, about one mile and four furlongs from Aqueduct bridge, was only one length behind the Cantabs. At Hammersmith bridge the Oxfordites had half a length by bad steering, but off the Doves again went ahead fast. The Dark Blues made another spurt, and drew up nearly level with the Cantabs, and off Chiswick eyot they passed in succession a quarter of a length in advance. The excitement now became intense, and cheer upon cheer went up from the Oxford's supporters. Cambridge, however, by two miles and a half from Aqueduct bridge, Cambridge took the lead again and passed Barnes bridge, about nine furlongs beyond the Doves, by a length and a half ahead. Here Oxford moved wildly and vigorously, kept the lead to the end, reaching the stake boat, at Mortlake, four lengths in advance of their opponents amid the deafening cheering of the spectators on shore and winning the race in 23 minutes and 35 seconds. Both crews were very much exhausted, but Oxford appeared the most distressed. This evening the victors and their opponents dined together, and subscribed a purse which the Oxford crew having declined the invitation of Lord Mayor Lusk to both crews to a dinner in the Mansion House.

DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN—LANDING OF CHEESE, PIG IRON, ETC.

LONDON, March 28.—Baron Rossmore is dead. Ten hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton have been landed at Elsingore, from the ship Charles A. Farwell, stranded on the voyage from Savannah to Renal.

LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS AT SUEZ—PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH—THE JOURNEY THROUGH DIFFICULTIES TO CIVILIZATION.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 29.—The steamer Malina arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on board in charge of the remains. Dr. Livingstone had been ill with chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. Arriving at Muliala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." The first of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold. The fourth day he was insensible, and died about midnight. He made the last entry in his diary April 27. After his death his Secretary removed the body to another hut and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried them inside the fence, under the flagstaff, on which Wainwright cut "Doctor Livingstone. Died May 4, 1873." The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days. The chief of Bisa, on learning of the death, had drums beaten and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed the remains to be placed in a coffin of bark. The journey to Unyanjembe consumed six months. There the remains were placed in another bark coffin and done up in the fourth section of the Finance bill, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, several bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. BELL, To refund taxes collected from distillers of fruit.

By Mr. MOORE, Appropriating ten thousand dollars to buy Carpenter's painting of the signing of the proclamation of emancipation.

By Mr. HURLBUT, For the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, and that the faith of all government service free of charge.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Commerce reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

The bill continues in force the appropriation made in the River and Harbor bill of the 3rd of March, 1873, for the payment of the debts of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and makes it permanently applicable for the same. So much of it as is necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues and the principal of bonds as they mature, but the Secretary of the Treasury may buy any of such bonds at their market price not above par. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of the canal and all its property subject to the mortgage securing bonds, and the Secretary is to pay for the stock held by directors, being one hundred dollars to each director, with six per cent. interest since the 9th of February, 1864, and is to collect any money due to or held for the company by its directors, or trustees, or by any person whatever. The third section provides that the canal shall be held for the common use and benefit of all people, free of tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay current expenses and to keep the canal in repair. The tolls for the present year are to be ten cents per ton on steam propelled vessels, and one cent on other vessels.

Mr. WHEELER offered an amendment on his own behalf, forbidding any payment until after the State of Kentucky shall have ceded to the United States entire jurisdiction over the canal and all its property.

Mr. BANKS gave the history of the canal, and explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. SAYLOR, of Ohio, in an able speech, advocated the bill in the interest of cheap freights on the Ohio river.

Messrs. Standerord, Stanard and Negley favored the bill.

Messrs. Willard, of Vermont, and Kasson opposed it.

Mr. COBURN replied to the objections of Messrs. Kasson and Willard and submitted that the bill came under the same principle as that which justified the government in building lighthouses, dredging out the entrance of New York harbor and removing obstructions from the St. Clair flats and Detroit river.

After further discussion, without disposing of the question, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means, and have passed a bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for the international exhibition of 1876, with a provision that any articles sold or withdrawn for consumption shall be liable for duties.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the word "international" should be struck out and the word "centennial" substituted.

Mr. KELLEY objected to making that alteration, and an amendment in that position by Messrs. Myers and Randall.

Mr. GARFIELD then objected to the bill, and it was withdrawn.

The House adjourned.

Suspension of Coal Mining.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., March 28, 1874.

The coal operators at New Straitsville have all suspended operation in the mining of coal. An

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APLIL 4, 1874.

THE public debt statement for March shows a decrease in the amount of upwards of two millions of dollars. This is a gratifying exhibit.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* insists with a great deal of unnecessary vehemence that "the Democratic party is not dead." Well; what then? Neither is SATAN chained.

NOTWITHSTANDING the foggy atmosphere which surrounds the SANBORN contract imbroglio, it seems pretty clear that the contract originated primarily in an attempt of certain ex-Congressmen to secure for themselves remunerative and agreeable occupations, and that whatever lobbying was done, was done principally by Congressmen.

THE more there is of it the worse it grows. General PILLOW, of rebel notoriety, has actually had the effrontery to ask Congress to compensate him for property destroyed by the Union forces, while he was engaged in helping to fight the battles of the Confederacy. He will again find himself on the wrong side of the ditch, however, we reckon.

THE foreign trade of the port of New York for the past week shows a very marked increase in the imports of general merchandise. Including dry goods, the total runs up to the imposing figure of $12,431,936. This certainly indicates an abiding faith in the markets of the future, on the part of importers, no matter how dubious other people may be about it.

IT IS now thought that the MCCRARY Transportation bill, which recently passed the House, will go no further this session. It is said to be the opinion of those who have it in charge, that it cannot pass the Senate this winter, if at all. There is a curious fact in connection with this debate, that few of the old members of either House have taken any active part in the discussion.

WHAT is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The minority Democracy of South Carolina having complained to the general government that they have no voice in the government of their State, we suggest that the Republican minorities in Georgia, Kentucky, and other Southern States, should profit by this example, and demand the interposition of the Federal authority for the redress of their "grievances" also. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

WHAT would the Democratic press do without a grievance? Chief Justice WAITE having directed that, as Friday next is Good Friday, motions should be heard on the day preceding, opposition papers are now sulkily inquiring by what authority the United States Supreme Court recognizes one Friday as any better than another, especially as "GOD is not recognized in the Constitution"—or the customary religious usages of Christendom held by them to be of any binding account.

IT TURNS out that the reported interview between Vice President WILSON and President GRANT, the other day, in reference to the future of the Republican organization, and the alleged statement of the former that the party was in substance "going to the dogs" in New England, was fabricated by an "independent" Washington correspondent, for the purpose of encouraging the Democracy in the pending Connecticut campaign, and dampening the spirits of the Republicans. There is not a word of truth in the story.

THE one vote so persistently cast in the Massachusetts Legislature for JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, for United States Senator, is credited to Governor BANKS. General BANKS gives offense to no Senatorial candidate. There is a method in this. The experience of the past week proves that a compromise candidate must be trotted out. General BANKS is said to be the coming man. No one questions his ability for the position. All speculation in the matter would seem to be foolish. It is hard to predict which way the cat in the case may jump.

THE fact—which we Wednesday noticed—that the gifts for the advancement of education in the United States last year amounted to between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, eighty-four per cent. of which went to colleges and institutions of science, including medical schools, museums of natural history, and the superior instruction of women, is one of the strongest arguments against the proposition to establish a National University, that could be adduced. The voluntary system is every way the best, and it should not be interrupted.

THE quashing of the indictment against SANBORN and others in New York, the day before yesterday, should create no surprise whatever. A short time ago it had almost come to be considered that any officer who sought rigidly to enforce the Customs laws was necessarily a thief, but the discussion which has since been had upon the question has shown that the strict enforcement of those laws was far more a favor to honest merchants than an outrage upon others. All that was necessary to stop the clamor against the administration in this matter was for people to pause and consider it. That, they have now begun to do. It is not difficult to foretell that there will soon be a complete revulsion in public feeling.

THE returns of the British Board of Trade for January and February of the present year show that the imports of breadstuffs into England from this country increased from 2,433,901 hundred weight in 1873 to 4,454,942 hundred weight, while the value has also nearly doubled. The imports in 1873 were thirty-four per cent. in quantity and thirty-five per cent. in value, of the total imports. This year the imports are sixty-two per cent. both in quantity and value. The imports of flour from the United States have risen from 160,227 hundred weight to 713,989 hundred weight, being twelve per cent. of the total imports last year, and fifty per cent. this year. The exports from Great Britain to this country show as remarkable a change in the other direction, the aggregate decrease from last year being thirty-three per cent. The decline in the exports of iron and steel amounts to sixty-three per cent. in quantity, while the value has fallen off from £1,159,014 to £474,517.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the legality of the practice of watering stocks by corporations. The case was this: The Directors of a Chicago Street Railroad Company, without consulting or calling a meeting of the stockholders, resolved to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,250,000 to $1,880,000. To this the appellee, a stockholder, objected, praying for an injunction to prevent the increase, upon the ground that it could not lawfully be made without the concurrence of the stockholders. The injunction was granted by the lower court and an appeal taken. The Supreme Court holds, substantially, that no corporation has the power to issue bonds increasing the capital stock of the company without the consent of all the stockholders. This opinion settles once for all the important question raised in this suit, that the power of the Directors of stock corporations to increase or diminish the capital stock of the concerns they represent, of their own will, without the consent of the stockholders.

IT IS a somewhat interesting historical fact that several members of the delegation of South Carolina tax-payers," now in Washington, seeking the interposition of the general government in the affairs of their State—were also members of the first South Carolina Legislature organized in 1865 in pursuance of the proclamation of President JOHNSON. It was this Legislature which adopted what is known in South Carolina as the "Black Code," defining the relation of the colored to the white race; prescribing the mode of employment and governing or enacting how a colored man or woman should stand, uncovered, and salute when a white person passed, with numerous other provisions and restrictions equally tyrannical and infamous. These are the men who now want the President or Congress to disfranchise the majority of the people of South Carolina, on the ground of ignorance, dishonesty, or general incapacity, so as to enable themselves to regain control of the local government. And the question arises, Why? Is it that they may enact another black code?

THE report of the Commissioner of Education, for last year, which is now being printed, has a strikingly interesting table showing the gifts by individuals for educational purposes. The names of the benefactors, the amount of each benefaction, and the name of the institution receiving the same are given in detail. The aggregate for the year for all purposes was $11,226,977, as follows: Universities and colleges, $8,238,141; schools of science, $780,638; schools of theology, $619,801; medical colleges, etc., $78,600; superior instruction of women, $252,005; secondary instruction, $575,241; libraries, $379,011; museums of natural history, $131,680; deaf and dumb, $4,000; blind, $15,000; Peabody fund, $135,840; miscellaneous, $17,000. Of this amount our own State received, for universities and colleges, $438,325; schools of theology, $20,183; schools of medicine, $29,500; superior instruction of women, $1,300; secondary instruction, $54,500; libraries, $110,716; deaf and dumb, and blind, $2,500; miscellaneous, $1,000; making a total of $657,824. The Bureau of Education was the first public agency to undertake the gathering of these facts, the earliest attempt being made by the present Commissioner, General EATON, in 1871, the showing for that year being over $8,000,000, and for 1872 over $10,950,000.

THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

Much greater significance than many suppose attaches to the proceedings and final action of the Congregational Council lately assembled in the city of Brooklyn. Plymouth church, from the popularity and ability of its pastor, and from its beneficent activity, is certainly the most influential single congregation in the denomination to which it belongs, and is, in some respects, the most important small religious organization in the whole country. Nobody need misunderstand the statement. Though there may be many American preachers, some of them in New York and Brooklyn, better worth hearing than BEECHER, no other preacher attracts so many people to hear him discourse; the words of no other preacher are so widely published and read. He is besides not only the editor of a religious newspaper of extensive circulation, but a Professor or at least a lecturer, in the Theological Seminary at New Haven, from which many Congregational and some Presbyterian ministers go out every year to engage in the work of preaching the gospel and building churches. What such a man says on a subject which involves immediate practical action, a novel or eccentric position assumed by him in relation to a matter of church discipline or government is necessarily important. Concerning doctrines of chiefly speculative interest, or whose effects upon actual life are not at once apparent he may talk as capriciously as he may please, broaching half a dozen contradictory opinions in a week, or emphatically declaring all opinions, his own included, of no value. But when the view expressed becomes at once objective and passes directly into fact, the intellectual freedom of expatiation so delightful in the exercise and often so entertaining to listeners, is perceived to require some limitation.

This at least seems to have been the lesson which the Rev. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON desired, with the aid and authority of a council, to inculcate and impress upon the minds of the people of Plymouth church. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON, in common with all sound divines of their sect, have no desire to accustomed to believe and teach that a church consists of a collection of persons who profess to have adopted certain religious beliefs and to have, in consequence thereof or at least in connection therewith, undergone certain changes of view with reference to the objects of life. In other words, they hold that a church is composed of persons who profess to have experienced what, in religious phraseology, is called "conversion." They hold that conversion duly attested by the account which the subject can give of its effect on his heart, and by the evidence of a just outward life evincing the reality of the internal change, constitutes the only sufficient qualification for membership in the church, and for the enjoyment of its privileges. According to this view, the members of a church profess to regulate their life and conduct by a higher standard of morals than any recognized by non-members, and when they join the church they voluntarily assume, not only before God, but before one another, the obligation of conformity, as grace may help them, to their exalted model. The members thus become, in virtue of their association in one church, guardians in some sense, of one another's virtue; as the reputation and usefulness of the whole church depend somewhat upon the conduct of each member, all are to some extent responsible for the conduct of each, and are bound to maintain over it watch and ward.

No comment is necessary to show that a society thus organized must exert a very powerful influence upon its members. Apart altogether from any directly spiritual or religious effect, apart from the influence of membership in cultivating piety, its importance in guarding against the grosser forms of immorality and in aiding to resist temptations, can hardly be overestimated. Comparing things in some respects very unlike, the effect resembles that of the guilds and communes of old times, subjecting each member to a sort of inspection and stimulus to be secured in no other way. But every one must perceive that the very life of the institution would perish, if the member could dissolve his connection with it as soon as he felt its restrictions become irksome. Evidently the temptation silently to withdraw, must be an ordinary temptation, especially to young or immature members, neophytes in the faith which the Christian society in question is organized to nurture and develop.

Hence, upon the mere ground of common sense, irrespective of any scriptural statements or directions that may seem applicable to the case, it is impossible to believe that the theory of Congregational church membership ascribed to the Plymouth church people could be the sound, traditional theory. Precisely what Mr. BEECHER thinks or teaches on the subject, it is simply impossible to learn from anything he has said or written. On the one hand, he has declared the doors of his church to be "as wide as humanity for entrance, and as wide as necessity for departure." The great theologian of the *Golden Age* also seems, when he joined Plymouth church, many years ago, to have understood that he might, without notice, dissolve his connection with the society whenever he chose. On the other hand, Mr. BEECHER has lately appeared to hold and teach the very highest doctrine concerning the sacredness of membership and the obligations it involves. In all these recent utterances, however, he has evidently felt under the necessity of throwing into his argument such reservation or qualification as might excuse the action of his church in the TILTON case, the source of all his trouble. That the practice of the Plymouth church has been rather lax in the matter of discipline, appears to be pretty well established by recent disclosures, and if the action of the Council shall have the effect of correcting the evil, the result must be regarded as important by all who appreciate the importance of the subject. Messrs. STORRS and BUDINGTON may be fairly looked upon as public benefactors.

They deserve all the more credit on account of the unpleasantness of the duty imposed upon them. It has for some time been manifest that the Plymouth church people, while steadfastly defending their course in the TILTON case, had no disposition to seek martyrdom in the cause of ecclesiastical anarchy. They do not profess to admire laxness of discipline, and they manifestly desire to be good Congregationalists. The whole difficulty was the one affair which they felt bound to defend under heavier penalties than usually attach to an alternative of the kind. Of course people of evil imagination believe that there lies some fearful infamy at the bottom of the strange embarrassment. To us it appears very improbable that this suspicion is well founded, and we think it much more likely that when the whole truth comes out, crazy jealousy, leading to wild delusions and baseless charges, will furnish all the explanation needed.

A WORD MORE ABOUT IT.

While the newspapers in general are sufficiently fair and liberal in conceding respectable motives to the two Brooklyn pastors who called Plymouth church and its pastor to account for their conduct before the late Council, there are some exceptions. No doubt, these exceptions in the press represent a portion of the intelligent public. There are people who cannot believe in the legitimacy of ecclesiastical discipline under any circumstances and who regard every enforcement of a rule of church order as mere sacerdotal despotism. They cheerfully allow that a lodge of Odd Fellows may establish and carry out regulations for the admission of members and for their exclusion; that a pic-nic party may be organized upon principles to be observed by all who join the party, under penalty of extrusion in case of non-compliance. But if a church organization presumes to execute its rules of constitution to the grievance of a member, these same people at once raise the cry of priestcraft and spiritual tyranny. They agree with Mr. TILTON who, in his letter to the Brooklyn Council, declared that "every man has an indefeasible right to separate himself from the church by his own sole act." This he further declared to have been the rule in Plymouth church, in strict accordance with which rule his own retirement from that society had been executed. If a man may thus by his own sole act withdraw from a Congregational church, of course he may in the same way unite with one, and the general adoption of the rule would result in the entire destruction of the institution in all the elements of power and usefulness which make it precious to those who cherish it as the church of their fathers. At least so it seemed to Drs. STORRS and BUDINGTON.

Probably a much more powerful or effective speech was never made in an ecclesiastical assembly than Dr. STORRS' speech in explanation and defense of the course adopted towards Plymouth church. The narrow limitation of a famous preacher's fame is well illustrated in the notion honestly entertained, it seems, in some quarters that Dr. R. S. STORRS is a commonplace, rather prosy divine, more distinguished for piety and orthodoxy than for any other qualities. The truth is that though less gifted than BEECHER with what are called popular talents, STORRS ranks above BEECHER in intellectual power, and far above him in culture. He is a sound scholar, conversant with several literatures, while BEECHER, we believe, has no claim to scholarship in any department, and reads no language but his mother-tongue. Fancy, BEECHER undoubtedly possesses in large measure and makes excellent use of it in discourse, but in the higher endowment of imagination he is far below STORRS, whose finished rhetoric inspired by it throws the best of BEECHER'S productions into the shade. As to the moral qualities of the two men, while not disposed to question the nobleness of character claimed for the pastor of Plymouth church, we believe that STORRS in the late controversy has appeared to much better advantage than the other. In truth there seem to us a fineness as well as grandeur of manliness in our STORRS which the other has perhaps shown himself not quite able to comprehend. One can hardly fancy or think of STORRS as being involved in the ambiguous environment which gave rise to the original scandal of the deplorable affair. No candid reader of the late proceedings can doubt that STORRS, while girding on his armor to defend the church of his fathers from undeserved reproach, was thinking not less mournfully of his life-long friend. Believing BEECHER completely innocent of the atrocious offenses with which he was charged, he was horrified and all but confounded at the stoicism or the apathy which refused to think them worthy of refutation. Natural friendship growing from boyhood, Christian sympathy for a ministerial brother, and reverence for the order of his ancestral church, combined to prompt interposition. As the Council has fully justified the interference, neither its action nor the popular judgment is treated with much deference or respect in the reminder that "charity is better than a law," which was the burden of Mr. BEECHER'S sermon last Sunday. However, it is good doctrine and is always more or less appropriately taught.

A GAIN TO CIVILIZATION.

England never fails to honor the man who performs for the empire valuable services, and the cable has of late frequently mentioned the enthusiasm of welcome and distinction with which the heroes of the Ashantee war have been received in London. Though somewhat of this enthusiasm is, no doubt, the result of reaction from the anxiety with which the island was overwhelmed some weeks ago by the false rumors of disaster at Coomassie, much of it may be fairly ascribed to the public estimate of the practical importance of the success of the expedition. The war once begun, it was pretty generally held to be a necessary war, which must be carried on to a triumphant conclusion. And yet, it was universally looked upon as a truly dreadful undertaking, involving the certain danger of great mortality from disease among the troops and the possible danger of a succession of failures by which the cost in life and money might be indefinitely increased. But there were strong inducements for persevering in the attempt. While the British possessions on the West African coast have been rather burdensome than profitable, they were expected to become a source of advantage through the additions made to them by the Dutch treaty. Then the Ashantees having proved intractable, the prospect arose that the conquest thus rendered unavoidable, would be found not only useful by itself, but useful in enhancing the value of the old and recently acquired possessions. This prospect at present appears likely to be realized. The prestige of British power in the country has been vastly increased; indeed, by the conquest of the Ashantees an impression has been produced far in the interior as well as all along the coast, which must greatly facilitate English intercourse and trade with the natives. The Ashantees may never be able to pay the war indemnity imposed upon them, half a million of dollars, but in other ways they will more than compensate their conquerors. Unable to pay the money, they will most likely be all the more anxious to comply with other conditions of the treaty; to make the prescribed roads, protect foreign traders, and even, one may hope, abstain from the practice of some of the bloody rites of their religion. The practice of human sacrifices among them rests upon no old traditions or deeply seated superstitious convictions, like some Hindoo usages. The Ashantees are mere fetich worshippers, and their bloody sacrifices are merely an evil habit, which the King may keep up or let alone as he pleases, without offending popular prejudice.

Certainly by the British conquest much has been gained for civilization, and while England honors the victors, other civilized nations may decently rejoice in their success.

THE New York *World* professes to consider that the recent action of the House in passing the $400,000,000 Currency bill, is the saving "opportunity of the Democracy." Says that paper: "Every other political issue is dwarfed into utter insignificance by the momentous issues which the Democracy have forseen, taken their stand upon, and which the Republican party have now precipitated upon the country." These mock heroics will deceive nobody. An analysis of the vote on that occasion shows that Mr. DAWES' amendment to the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw his "reserve," and fixing the limit of greenback circulation at $356,000,000 received seventy votes in favor of the proposition, forty-eight of which were cast by Republicans, and only twenty-two by Democrats. Against the proposition one hundred and seventy-one votes were cast, one hundred and twenty by Republicans, and five by Democrats. The bill was finally passed by a vote of one hundred and sixty-eight to seventy-seven, one hundred and fifteen Republicans and fifty-eight Democrats voting in the affirmative, and forty-seven Republicans and twenty Democrats in the negative. Had the Democrats all voted against the bill, it would have been defeated by fifteen majority. As it was, only twenty-seven per cent. of the Democrats voted against inflation, while thirty-three per cent. of the Republicans went against the bill. If the country is to wait for a restoration to specie payment until the Democratic party brings it to pass, Doomsday will find the people still in expectancy.

THE first organized temperance society known to have existed in this country originated under the auspices of Dr. B. J. Clark, of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, in March, 1808. Forty-three persons, mainly farmers residing in the towns of Moreau and Northumberland, joined this society, and subscribed to the following pledge:

"No member shall drink rum, gin, whiskey, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same, or any of them, except by the advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease (also excepting wine at public dinners), under penalty of twenty-five cents. Provided, that this article shall not infringe on any religious ordinance."

This pledge further provided that no member should offer any of said liquors to any other member, or urge any other person to drink thereof, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Cincinnati, who was Chairman of the Congressional Committee which recommended the expulsion of Preston Brooks for assaulting Senator Sumner, and who afterwards acted as Burlingame's second in the latter's duel with Brooks, has still in his possession the original correspondence which led to that encounter, and many other documents bearing upon the assault, which he thinks of publishing, to establish the truth of history.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If drunkenness can be stopped who cares if the revenues do get tight?

The letters "M. C." do not necessarily stand for "mental culture."

The great bluffs of Memphis are gradually sliding into the Mississippi river.

There is a movement in Austria for the expulsion of Jesuits from that country.

They talk of galvanizing George H. Pendleton. Why worry a corpse in this way?

And now it is intimated that Judge Hoar is about to advise his friends to vote for Mr. Dawes.

The grandfather of the present King of the Sandwich Islands was hung for poisoning his wife.

Chicago papers maintain that vice is declining in that city. It is undergoing depopulation, then?

Disastrous reports as to the effect of the late frosts upon fruit come to us from all parts of the country.

Senator Merrimon, who represents Bald mountain in the Senate, can beat it ten to one on inflation.

Making up. Toronto has for a long while been without a theater, but they are now going to build four.

They have "struck oil" in Rochester, New York. That is to say, the people are in insurrection against the gas monopoly.

No wonder that North Carolina is poor. Eight hundred lawyers have been licensed there within the past twenty years.

The Chicago papers are hotly discussing the question of the duration of future punishment. Why in such haste, brethren?

The Æronautic Society of Paris has under consideration a scheme to construct a balloon for the purpose of Arctic exploration.

Why did he hate it so? A certain member of Congress has given a New England college no less than 1,840 Patent Office reports.

Vanderbilt is about to erect an elevator in New York to hold a million bushels of grain, and the people are correspondingly elevated.

A pension of fifty dollars per month is to be given to Mrs. Mary C. Reno, widow of Jesse L. Reno, late Major General, United States army.

James Russell Lowell has sent from Italy to the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, a long poem on the death of Agassiz. It ought to be a fine one.

There are twenty thousand Northern people in Florida hunting health and eating oranges. Consumptives are thicker than grasshoppers in August.

Nast is a brave man. He has been illustrating the crimes of the Missouri bandits before a St. Louis audience. It takes courage to do a thing like that.

Folks in Massachusetts are beginning to inquire what would be the effect if the seat of Sumner should remain vacant for the term for which he was chosen.

A verdict for $2,500 has just been rendered in New York against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the destruction of a barn by sparks from a locomotive.

Of course. The Democrats of Wisconsin, having obtained control of the State, are making a clean sweep of the Republican office-holders, from the highest to the lowest.

The fourth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which occurred on Monday, was not celebrated to any considerable extent.

Hotel keepers at Niagara say they are determined to put a stop to swindling and extortion next summer, even if they become bankrupt in the attempt. This is not sarcasm.

Of one thing we may be sure. There will not be found as many of Charles Sumner's autographs attached to unpaid promissory notes as was the case with Daniel Webster.

Wanted—A national name. The term American applies alike to a Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilian, Patagonian, Indian, Cuban or citizen of the United States.

Prepay your postage. Bushels of printed matter on which postage is insufficiently paid are every week deposited in the general postoffice, and there detained and ultimately destroyed.

The red men of the Cattaraugus reservation play a rather shrewd game in getting whisky. They employ some white man as agent, to purchase the whisky for them, and reward him accordingly.

A devout pilgrimage of Roman Catholics from this country to Rome is now an assured fact. Passages have been arranged on the steamer Celtic, which will leave New York on the 16th of May.

Beecher, it is said, is preparing a paper containing the sentiments which he would have uttered before the late Congregational Council, if he and the Plymouth church had seen fit to take part in the proceedings.

The New York City Council has passed an ordinance providing that non-residents shall not hold office under the city government, either as commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or clerks, and that places now held by such non-residents be declared vacant.

How rapid is the march of civilization. There is a county in Kansas where only a few weeks ago the buffalo fed and the antelope sported, now showing evidence of modern civilization by bearing on the docket of the District Court three divorce suits.

PERSONAL.

The young lady in Boston whose musical education Rubinstein has undertaken, is Miss Henrietta Mourer. She came from Chicago.

Vice President Wilson has left Washington for Massachusetts, where he will spend a few weeks prior to going to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He will not occupy the chair in the Senate at all this session.

Riel, the Manitoban rebel, upon whose head the Canadian government once set a price, now sits in the Dominion Parliament, a member in good standing. Such is the change in the wind's of time.

The friends of the Quaker poet are urging him to take a trip abroad. His health has never been rugged, and they fear his literary work is too confining. When the rebellion was crushed, Whittier and his lifework was ended.

A good Yale sophomore, a missionary student, had a sister to visit him last week. The sister was up town and prepared for by wags, who stored his room with gin bottles, tobacco, cards, pipes, three-cornered notes, and other devices of the Evil One. The sister was sad—so was the youth.

Another heiress! Ninety-nine years ago that Esther Mark, who was the mother of a young milliner now in St. Joseph, Missouri, leased eighty acres of land in New York city for ninety-nine years. The lease has expired, Dr. Mark is dead, and the milliner is the living heir. The property is worth $17,000,000.

The Tichborne trial is wandering into the realms of music. No less an artist than Mr. Charles Gounod has written a song concerning the same, which is shortly to be published, and will be called "Chidlock Tichborne." The substance of the song consists of the words quoted in the Attorney General's closing speech.

There is a "lady" in New York, the wife of a mender of bad soles, who amuses the bystanders in the neighborhood of Wooster street by beating her husband over the head, pouring water down his back and ordering him about like a pet child. He is a giant, in the prime of life; she is a small, slight woman, with one leg shorter than the other, and nearly blind. She is a perfect Xantippe, but such is the power of love that this son of Crispin sticks to her to the last, although she waxes him with all her might, and makes his life miserable to boot.

Mrs. Susan Benton Boileau died recently under painful circumstances. Her husband was thrown into prison in France on suspicion of having knowingly issued fraudulent railroad bonds. General Fremont, his brother-in-law, had induced Boileau to take them. Undoubtedly both were innocent victims of designing men, yet Boileau was degraded and punished as the lowest criminal. It led to a great bitterness between the sisters, the famous Jessie Fremont being supposed by her sister to have brought this trouble on her. Madame Boileau was a noble woman, very accomplished and most amiable, and she died of a broken heart. Years ago she and I were one of the most brilliant ornaments of New York drawing rooms, and was universally admired and respected.

RHODE ISLAND girls are not wanting in the art of gently insinuating that, like Barkis, "they're willin'." It was only recently that a lady walking one evening, under the classic shades of Brown University, overheard the following conversation between a young lady and gentleman just in front of her. "Charley, did you ever hear it said that if a person found a four-leaved clover and put it in their shoe, the first gentleman or lady the person walked with would be their husband or wife?" "No—never heard of it before." "Well, I found one and put it in my shoe this morning, and you are the first one I have walked with. I wonder if it is true?" There could be but one answer to this, but the unintentional eaves-dropper does not mention it, leaving the public in cruel doubt as to whether the ruse was successful or not.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

New Spring Styles as Seen at the Openings—Spring Bonnets and Spring Costumes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 30, 1874.

It is becoming a question with the best houses if the custom of semi-annual "openings" is not "better honored in the breach than the observance." Unquestionably a grand opening is an immense nuisance in a large establishment comprising, perhaps, twenty-four different departments, each one of which is larger than an ordinary retail store. Much valuable time has to be consumed in preparation, all the most costly goods and garments have to be placed on exhibition and rendered subject to the risk of rude handling, or at least to the wear and tear of touch and inspection, the regular business is interrupted, and a great crowd of variety seekers attracted, who do not go to buy, but to stare and get ideas which they can turn to account in making over some forlorn relic of better times at home.

A. T. Stewart & Co. have no public openings, and probably others of the large dry goods and furnishing houses will follow this example. The mammoth opening of the season was at Lord & Taylor's, which occupied three days, and was perhaps justified by the extensive alterations which have recently been made throughout the entire establishment, rendering it as perfect a model of a ladies' furnishing house as it is possible to conceive.

There is something peculiar and suggestive in the order and method of the great leading magazines of fashion; something almost sublime in their quiet consciousness of power in the possession of the field, in the setting aside of all meretricious effort to attract attention, on the not having so much as a name or a sign to indicate to the passer-by the occupancy of the premises, and only in one or two instances a display of wares even in the windows.

Inside the discipline is perfect as that of an army. No one is urged or requested to buy by the rows of polite attendants, who are as courteous to the purchaser of a shilling print as to the buyer of the ten dollar silk. Impassive, attentive, ready, it is yet a very obtuse person who would want to test an apparently inexhaustible patience, and the traditional "shopper," therefore—the person who wanted to see everything without buying anything—is almost extinct, or possibly has become merged in the fashion writers.

THE EXHIBITION.

This year, for the first time, costumes were shown in the leading houses in connection with bonnets. Until recently, bonnets have been a separate interest, milliners a class by themselves, and their spring and fall displays took place some weeks in advance of the exhibition of costumes in the dry goods houses. The invention of the costume *complet*, however, which included bonnet to match, first seemed to suggest the idea of uniting these different branches under one roof. Noted dress makers and leading dry goods houses added a bonnet, and, in many cases, general millinery department, to their other business; while, on the other hand, some leading milliners took up the making of costumes, so that to-day there are scarcely any well-known names with whom millinery or dress making—each by itself—is a specialty.

But the change, of course has been gradual, and it takes time to adapt long established customs to new ones. Still novelty and the stupidity of having the general opening of millinery in March, and heretofore the principal openings of costumes and wrappings generally in April, an arrangement most inconvenient for out of town inspectors and purchasers and involving a waste of time for every one except those whose principal business is to consult the tastes or cost nothing, a class among women much more numerous than might be supposed.

THE BONNETS.

The bonnets, probably from long habit, were the first object of attraction, and, as usual, elicited loud expressions of admiration. "How lovely!" "How odd!" "How sweet!" were exclamations heard on all sides. For myself, I confess to not being able to discover much that was original or much that was charming. My admiration was principally expended on the ingenuity which, out of the same old materials, year after year, manages to create something which has the semblance of novelty, and even to get up an enthusiasm for it.

A professional critic *blase* and naturally incapable of being pleased, who sees only one set of a dream, and leaves a book at the title page, is the last person from whom one would want an opinion, and perhaps this may apply to the extravagant freaks of the vagaries of bonnets, therefore the sentiment, half pity, half contempt, felt for the raptures into which the ordinary woman goes at an "opening" must be taken with several grains of allowance.

But the "bonnets are bonnets," and it is said there is comfort in that. I do not know why, for we were equally delighted when they were only "head-dresses," but it will be set down to the happy adaptability of human nature, or woman nature, and they are becoming when they are not over trimmed and are properly worn.

There is less childish variety in the shapes than last year, though an abundance of the extreme fly-front, and rarely all, except the hats for girls and the broad brims for country wear, have a suggestion of the Normandy or Charlotte Corday styles, which is capable of picturesque treatment and effects.

The general air of solidity is probably due to the English tone which just now pervades French fashions, the fashionable pre-eminence of English chips and straws and the general decline of "fancy" stock, with the collapse of the "Dolly Varden."

At any rate, the fact is undeniable and for so much we have cause to be thankful.

We have reason to rejoice also over the withdrawal of the bold, wide-awakes, the "American" hat with turned up brim, set back upon the head, which was worn here a year before it was known abroad and never received from high authorities any great degree of favor.

All the brims of the present season are drooping, or in the case of hats with turned up on one side. Soft crowns for material or costume bonnets are in high favor, and the most elegant are of soft, pure silk, satin or English crape, covered with lace. The use of lighter silks and satins of pure quality, in preference to the heavy, starchy, linen-backed fabrics formerly used, is a fact worthy of note, as they are much lighter upon the head and work up into much more graceful forms. The French always use violet in the spring, and some of the most beautiful bonnets are in two shades of this color, with crown of black thread lace, and a mixture of the two shades in the trimming, which consists principally of ribbon and the modest flower of the same name.

ORNAMENTS.

Few of the metal, straw and jet ornaments are used which were so common last year, but upon the French bonnets there is such a profusion of ribbon and flowers as to destroy much of the grace and symmetry of outline in those bonnets which possess any. The ribbon, too, is broader, scarf ends fringed out and knotted are used, and with these and flowers—unless there is great judgment and taste—an overpowering effect is produced.

Flowers, mixed in color, are very generally in vogue—wreaths composed of variegated roses, bouquets of field flowers and purple orchids arranged with white hyacinths. Still, there are many composed of color upon color or different shades of the same color, the latter designs being mainly carried out in bonnets for costumes; a few former upon straws, to whose mounting of lace or self-colored ribbon the garden variety affords a pleasant relief.

THE VEIL.

Who is to wear them, and when? This is the first thought of busy women, whose simple suit or dress that the "children cannot spoil," is worn year in and year out upon working days. Costumes, heavy with an amount of labor and material which makes the thought of them burdensome. Costumes so dainty that human touch would seem too rough for them. Costumes so perfect as works of art, that the eye loves to rest upon them as upon a wonderfully wrought out painting, but which one would want to keep to look at, not at all to wear.

Self-colored silks, soft, thick, satin-finished, and a pure, lighter make, more like taffetas than anything in silk we have had for a long time, are the fabrics used for the finest dresses and costumes, enriched with quantities of rich thread lace, embroidery in silk and jet, and silk and steel, and an amount of labor in combination, the detail of which is as remarkable in its way and as painful as that of Middlemarch.

Human labor abroad is thought less of as yet than it will be, or the frightfully minute folds and tuckings and puffs and pleatings and stitchings and flouncings put upon our imported goods when they can be considered practicable, yet they are copied by swollen eyes and weary fingers, and trodden in the dust without a thought of the heart beats, the precious life that has been wrought into them.

There are few overskirts, the *pouf* behind and a great quantity and variety of trimming upon the draperies and demi-trains skirts have taken their place. Vests, cuirass bodies trimmed with bands of jet or steel, aprons which are a continuation of one side of the bodice and form a part of the sash to keep the drapery in position, quaint puffed and slashed sleeves of medieval styles, and lengthwise bands and puffs down the front and upon the sides of dress skirts, are the peculiar features which strike one upon the instant as novel on wandering by promenade, but may seem like a chapter out of a story-book than a commonplace revelation of the practical styles which practical women are to wear while engaged in the practical duties of every day life.

COLORS.

Black prevails largely, as usual, and black upon black seems to be the rule in trimming, as also white upon white, with very distinguished results. But the leading colors of the season are Quaker grays and browns—the soft drab grays and the nut browns, without any tinge of that red which was known as the Bismarck brown. Of course the entire family of grays share in the present sunshine of fashionable favor, from silver gray to the inky "blue gray" now known as *lichen* gray, and pale ash gray to iron or Norwegian gray, which is almost black. Then there is slate or Russian gray, and *rocher* or heron gray, in all twenty-five or thirty different shades, and the same number of browns; but the pure drabs, in which there is no tinge of lavender, and the wood and nut browns are the shades demanded by acknowledged representatives in the world of fashion.

SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS.

There is always a "novelty" in dress materials in the spring. Where would be the use of fashions without novelties? And, of course we have got it this year. It is an open meshed linen fabric, coarsely barred in the natural color of the flax, sometimes plain and sometimes traced with lines of white silk floss. It looks something like a thickly barred buff mosquito netting, and is already called "sing Sing" cloth and "American Tweed," but the difficulty is how to make it up. Seams will show through it; it is clumsy, ungainly, does not drape easily, but bulges out awkwardly from the figure until it has been worn a little while, and then falls in a string.

But then it is daring and ladies say, "Oh, how stylish," and it is one dollar and thirty-five cents per yard. Next year, if it survives, it will be thirty-five, and a very fair price for it too.

Almost this difference has been made between the striped and figured batiste of last year, and the same fabrics this year. Last year they were the "novelties" and sold for one dollar to one dollar twenty-five cents per yard; this year they are from thirty to forty cents.

Pure silver and steel gray mohairs are among the most desirable materials for traveling suits and traveling costumes, being easily freed from dust. Fine twilled chalies have also reappeared in lovely colorings and are better adapted for late spring and early summer street wear than the new *croise* cloth, sometimes called "basket" serge, a fine, self-colored, all wool fabric, in what are known in cloth as fancy diagonal patterns. This latter is a charming material, however, for polonaise or house dress over black or upon cool days in summer. In silks a lighter fabric of pure quality in plain, hair striped or *chene* patterns has superseded the heavy *failles* and *gros grains*, at least for the present, and very properly, the latter being burdensome and quickly ruined by the dust.

But of all the summer stuffs the solid cottons and linens are the most satisfactory. How can we be grateful enough for the soft silk and satin finished cambrics and piques, the white striped muslins for morning dresses, and the pretty corded lawns with chintz and fern leaf borderings, so cool, so delicate, so becoming to all women, yet so inexpensive that half a dozen can be had for less than the price of one grenadine.

Of course grenadines flourish as ever, but they are not in quite such fashionable demand as last year, and consequently not quite so high in price.

ACCESSORIES.

I have no space left in which to speak of toilette accessories, though they are most important. With the gray and brown costumes, the gloves and hat, or its trimmings, must be carefully matched in shade. Indeed, for Easter, many ladies are having hats made of the material of the costume, the design consisting only of a large, full crown, surrounded with a band of torsade and ornamented with a heron's plume and a dagger or buckle or large clasp of cut steel.

The "Chesterfield" handkerchief of white twilled silk is worn around the throat.

Gloves are perfectly plain, with small gauntlet tops for fastening, and are of undressed kid.

Necklaces are disappearing, but bracelets are worn upon the upper as well as lower part of the arm in evening dress.

Parasols and veils are revived, bordered with fine jet fringe. Skirts "cling" more than ever.

A new bustle, highly approved, is made of cork.

All dresses are demi-train, and fitted with buttons and loops for the street.

The redingote dies, but the polonaise survives, and will probably flatter it is better adapted to summer and it will be easy to resurrect the redingote when it is wanted.

JENNIE JUNE.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

Ten Raftsmen Stabbed by One Man, in a Row on a Valley Railroad Train.

[From the Oil City Derrick, 30th.]

The afternoon express on the Valley Road Saturday was the scene of a bloody fight near Brady's Bend. A large number of raftsmen got on the train at Pittsburgh. Their rough and disorderly appearance and drunken manners soon drove all save their own clique from the car, and even the conductor and brakemen were inclined to let them severely alone. Having whisky among them, the raftsmen grew more and more quarrelsome, and seemed bent on some mischief. Two of their number at length fell to blows over a trade which they had made, and the smallest of the two, not being a favorite, was pitched upon by the whole drunken crew. The fight was general for a time, and at last the smaller raftsman drew back into a corner of the car, the better to protect himself. The drunken rabble made a rush for him,

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Decrease for the Month, $2,189,338.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the Public Debt for the month of March, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,683,150
Five per cent. bonds	500,245,450
Total coin bonds	$1,728,906,600
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,852,800
Legal tender notes	$ 382,076,837
Certificates of deposit	5,172,000
Fractional currency	49,100,950
Coin certificates	37,045,000
Total without interest	$ 379,944,497
Total debt	$2,265,381,898
Total interest	29,676,661
	$2,295,058,559
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 86,121,379
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,926,451
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	51,720,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,337,830
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,152,690,728
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1874	$2,154,880,066
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1874	2,152,690,728
Decrease during month	$ 2,189,338

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding $64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid 963,552
Interest paid by United States 23,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c 5,051,367
Balance interest paid by United States 17,335,323

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, March 31, 5:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Australian correspondent says: "Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small boat. They had been three days at sea when picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. Rochefort has telegraphed to Paris for funds. He intends to visit the United States and lecture in New York and other American cities before he returns to Europe, when he will probably take up his residence in Brussels."

STEAMSHIP LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, March 31, 6 A. M.—The steamship Nil was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama and all the passengers drowned. Among them were the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.

LONDON, March 31.—The morning papers attribute the depression in business here to the extensive strikes of coal and iron miners in Staffordshire and in other parts of England.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

LONDON, March 31.—Later dispatches from Hong Kong in relation to the loss of the steamship Nil, on the voyage from that port to Yokohama, says that eighteen persons were drowned.

RATE OF BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT.

LONDON, March 31.—It is the general opinion in the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on the Thursday next.

ALABAMA CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Anderson will introduce a resolution declaring that as Great Britain was adjudicated in the wrong in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and compensated the Americans who suffered by her destructions, the British subjects who suffered similarly, ought also receive compensation.

LONDON, March 31.—Mr. Anderson has posponed the introduction of his motion for the reimbursement of British subjects for losses by the Alabama.

ROCHEFORT EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Melbourne says that Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia by storing themselves away in a vessel. They have arrived at Sidney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

THE WHALLEY CONTEMPT CASE.

In the House of Commons to-night, the select committee on Whalley's petition of fining of Whalley, M. P., for contempt of court, reported that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and the affair did not require further investigation. Whalley himself subsequently gave explanations, which will call attention to the case April 15th and ask for a new committee of investigation. The House has adjourned for the Easter holidays.

THE LORD MAYOR HONORS THE VICTOR.

LONDON, March 31.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to-night in honor of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Among the distinguished guests present, were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell and Gathorne Hardy.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 1, 6 A. M.—The *Times* acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and China have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the Indian famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

Spain.

CARLIST VERSION OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

BAYONNE, March 30.—The news from Bilbao, through Carlist channels, is that fighting was resumed on Saturday morning and lasted all day. The Republicans attacked, but made no impression on the Carlist lines, meeting with a repulse at every point. Their loss is estimated at 4,000 killed and wounded, while that of the Carlists did not exceed 1,500.

MADRID, March 30.—Cannonading at Abanto continued Saturday and Sunday. The condition of Gen. Lowa is improving.

LONDON, March 31.—There have been heavy losses on both sides in the battles before Bilbao. Santander is crowded with wounded from the Republican ranks.

REPUBLICAN DISPATCH FROM SOMORROSTRO.

MADRID, March 30.—An official dispatch dated Somorrosto, Friday night, states that the final attack on Abanto has again been suspended.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALGIERS.

PARIS, March 30.—General Chancey has been authorized to declare Algeria in a state of siege, in order to restrain the violent abuse of Radical journals in that colony.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SERRANO—FINAL ATTACK ON ABANTO.

MADRID, March 31.—Troops to the number of 15,000 are on the way to reinforce Marshal Serrano. It is reported that the Carlist General Olaho has been killed. The final attack on Abanto will be made on Tuesday or Wednesday.

France.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SICKLES AND CUSHING.

PARIS, March 31.—General Sickles, late United States Minister to Spain, and Caleb Cushing had an interview yesterday. Mr. Cushing will leave for Madrid on Friday. Gen. Sickles will remain some time in London, in consequence of sickness in his family.

Germany.

ANOTHER ARCHBISHOP ARRESTED.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bologne was arrested today for violating the ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demonstration.

LONDON, March 31.—The bark Hiram, which arrived at Liverpool from Pensacola to-day, experienced very heavy weather, and lost several men overboard in clearing a mast.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 1.—The Common Council of this city passed an ordinance last night, with only two majority, requiring liquor dealers to pay five hundred dollars for license. This being excessive, meets the disapproval of many good citizens, and will elect at the coming city election an entire new Council, who prescriptive manner which the temperance element bring to bear, is driving several of our best German citizens to Louisville. This, instead of building up and sustaining a live mercantile and commercial city, is fast producing a stagnant appearance in all departments of business.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 1, 1874.

The woman's crusade is working wonders. J. K. Henry has yielded to the entreaties of the crusaders. No liquor will be sold at his bar any more.

Warren, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., April 1, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian church of this city to-night. Judges Conaul, of Ravena, Freize, of Canton, Canfield, of Charlton, and Glidden, of Warren, delivered earnest speeches concerning the position taken by the lady crusaders in the temperance movement as manifest in our city and elsewhere. The crusaders are visiting the saloons every day in large force. They are admitted to most. They have damaged the liquor business fifty per cent. Our municipal ordinance exterminates saloons within the city limits after April 9. Politicians of all parties have called in citizen aid here. The meaning of this is anti-temperance. The crusaders announced to-night that they should work at the polls election day.

A BLAZING COAL MINE.

The Empire Mine in Pennsylvania on Fire—How the Fire Originated and How Far it Extends.

EMPIRE MINE, NEAR WILKESBARRE, PA., March 27.—The mine is about ten miles from the city, and is in a mountain side, from which the spires and housetops cannot be seen. To reach it one must climb and descend several disagreeable steeps, and after he has proceeded as far as a horse can carry him he is obliged to wade through mud, mire, and coal dust, mixed to that stiff consistency which is likely to pull off a shoe at every step. After leaving the carriage and passing through a little village of miners, despite the mud, one soon arrives at the opening. There is nothing on the outside, save a mass of smoking ashes, to indicate the immense fire raging within.

THE DESCENT

is not made by means of a shaft, but by a broad roadway which descends gradually underground to the depth of nearly 300 feet. At the mouth of the cavern there is an immense fan which supplies air to those who are compelled to work in the sulphurous and deadly poisonous gases below. Should that fan pause for one moment in its revolutions all the miners underneath would expire almost instantly. Once inhale that deadly air, unmixed with the pure air outside, and human life could do naught but succumb. On the side of the ascent there is nothing of interest; the eye falls upon naught but dead vegetation, heaps of unbroken coal and masses of indescribable rubbish. There is a railway running up from the Empire breaker below, but no cars are passing over its track now, and the breaker itself is silent.

The still breaker is the first evidence that something about the mine is wrong. Under ordinary circumstances the machinery now motionless, would be turning into the market hundreds of tons of coal per day.

THE DISTANCE IS

between 200 and 300 feet underground. The fire extends over this immense area of 1,200 yards, dread, awful, and appalling, but indescribably beautiful nevertheless. It looks like an immense sea of glittering gold, across the heaving breast of which pass and repass the softest and richest combinations of colors. Blue, green, purple, crimson, mingling and intermingling, passing and repassing, disappearing here and suddenly flashing up again there, torture the senses, confuse the vision, and leave one doubtful of the place whereon he stands. Such is the fire which your correspondent gazed upon, such the almighty king of these dreadful subterranean realms. It hisses, it roars, it flashes up and smokes, driving back the men and befouling the air.

FIREMEN.

There are persons down there, human beings like ourselves, who spent many months of their past in fighting this fire, and who will spend many months of their lives yet to come. They are terrible looking creatures when thus engaged in their work, whose besmeared faces and rough blackened forms give them the appearance of devils rather than of men. They spend but a few hours here, for so intense is the heat that new men must come very frequently to their relief. As it is, scarcely a day passes during which some poor fellow does not yield to these underground elements and is carried out insensible. It must be an awful life to lead, and, awful, indeed, the circumstances which compel so many to endure it.

APPARATUS.

From the outside of the mine run down to these dreary depths large iron pipes filled with volumes of water. When they reach a certain point below they divide into other pipes of smaller capacity, to each of which are connected large pieces of hose. With these hose the men attack the fire at the edges with the hope that they may extinguish it inch by inch. It is a slow and painful work, and one which your correspondent observer appears hopeless of any future success. Contemplate it. A fire larger than any of you have ever seen, not formed of timber or of loose combustible material, but of solid rock. It extends over 1,200 yards, and represents millions of dollars worth of coal. The arches above it, the avenues surrounding it, are filled with poisonous gases, stifling to the senses and ruinous to the health—a mighty conflagration, to be fought with water inch by inch for years to come, and which, while its edges may be cooled, its roaring center is gradually finding its way downward, no one knows to what unheard of depth.

RAVAGES OF THE FLAME.

To accurately describe the full extent, or to express in detail the disastrous effects of this burning coal mine, one must needs spend many an hour thus under ground, which, to one who is not used to it, is impossible. One can only hurry down for a moment, because, even in summer apparel, he would be obliged to quickly seek the air to get a breath of air. The following figures represent the extent of the fire, the number of men required to fight it, the loss to the company (the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company), and the amount of coal which, were the men at work in the mines, they could give to the market.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

There are at present engaged in battling the flames two large companies of men, each of which is made up of four different and distinct gangs. These gangs, or shifts, as the miners call them, relieve each other at different periods of the day and night, at least two gangs always being at work and approaching each other from various points. Four shifts comprehend 80 men each, and four others 82 men each; so that in the first company there are 320 individuals, and in the second 208, making in all a total of 528 persons. These men are employed upon salaries which vary from two to three dollars per day. Two dollars and a half is about the average rate. Hence to contend with the flames it costs the company $1,320 daily. In each month it costs $39,600; in one year, and from the present condition of affairs I am safe in assuming that the fire will last at the present burning, the company will have spent $443,520 at the lowest possible estimate.

The capital stock of the company is generally quoted at par. Five hundred, but it would only require a few years' fighting of the fires in this Empire Mine to totally consume it. Nor is this all. Were these 528 men, instead of playing the fire, engaged in mining coal, they would each turn out three tons per day, or a total per diem of 1,584 tons.

I understand that every ton of coal is here valued at $3, so that in contending with their misfortune the company not only pays $1,320 per day, but also leaves $4,752 worth of black diamonds slumbering in the mines. Hence in one week the company, through the fire, loses in coal alone, which were it not for the fire might be exhumed, $33,264; in one month, $132,956; in one year, the immense sum of $1,595,472.

The fire has been raging since January; therefore, by the end of March the company will have spent in quenching the flames, $110,880, while at the same time it will have lost $398,808 in coal which had the fire not existed, all kinds of industry will recuperate, and in arithmetical ratio.

As there is no compulsory legislation to lead the banks to exchange their present securities for 3.65's, they may or they may not avail themselves of its provisions. If the government is able to call in and pass off the six per cent. bonds now held by the national banks they will then be obliged to accept the new loan.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by the provisions of the foregoing sections as in lieu of deposit or security for the redemption of all notes now issued, or that shall hereafter be issued for existing circulation, and for the bonds now deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of notes now issued to said banks, and for all notes issued by national banks hereafter established, subject, however, to the additional conditions and restrictions in this act specified.

SEC. 3. That whenever any national bank or banks shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of the United States, authorized by the provisions of sections of this act, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. additional to the present sum of said bank note issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to such bank or banks circulating notes to the usual denominations now in use by said banks, and of the same stamp and plate, to the amount of the said twenty-five per cent. additional circulation, excepting and retaining therefrom ten per cent. of said twenty-five per cent. to be held and redeemed by the United States Treasury as additional security to the United States.

This gives absolutely free banking, and taken in connection with sections five and six repeals the reserve law and provides for specie resumption. We scarcely consy sary to offer any arguments in favor of free banking, when coupled with a law requiring the notes of the banks to be redeemed. These notes are now redeemable in legal tenders, so that, as soon as the government is prepared to redeem its obligations in gold, the banks will be compelled to do the same.

We give the rest of the bill in full:

SEC. 4. That the amount of United States notes to be withdrawn and cancelled as hereinafter provided, to four hundred million dollars; and that any holder of said notes presenting the same for the sum of fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and issue for that purpose; said bonds to mature as follows: One-half part in thirty years, and one-half part in fifty years from date of the issue thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the reissue of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving and paying out of the same, from time to time, by the government, as now allowed by law, and subject to all other provisions of law in relation to such notes.

SEC. 5. That the existing law requiring the national banks to keep a reserve of legal tender notes so called, to the amount of twenty-five or fifteen per centum respectively of their own circulating notes and deposits constantly on hand in said banks, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, at such time after the first day of January, 1876, as he may deem expedient, to direct that the government five, ten, and twenty cent legal tender notes shall be redeemed in coin at their par value when presented at the Treasury or Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York; and that the same may, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be in like manner redeemed at the offices of such assistant treasurers as the Secretary may deem advisable and most for the convenience of the public: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the reissue of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving and paying out of the same from time to time, by the government, in accordance with the full benefit of and subject to all existing provisions of law in relation to such notes.

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for national banks to subscribe for and hold stock in a bank which shall have authority to act as a general clearing house and redeeming agent for other banks, to be organized under the National Banking Act in the city of New York, to an amount not exceeding three per centum of the capital stock of the bank so subscribing.

SEC. 8. That national banks shall be exempt from taxation on the average amount they have on deposit with their redeeming banks, such redeeming banks being required to pay taxes thereon.

SEC. 9. That no coin shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, or paid out for any other purpose than the payment of the interest on the public debt, when such sale or payment will reduce the coin on hand below the sum of $100,000,000 until the time which shall be fixed by the President for the redemption of legal tender notes. *Provided, however*, That this provision shall not prevent the Secretary from paying the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose of refunding the government debt for the redemption of an equal amount of bonds of a previous issue.

Section 4 adds the desirable quality of *elasticity* to the government currency without the danger of inflation. There is room for argument whether the provisions of 5th section should be so sweeping. The Comptroller of the Currency very ably argues the other side of the question in his last report (pages 17-20), which we have not space to reproduce.

To the bill as a whole we concede that it contains a selection of the best features of the various financial plans which have been advanced.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 1, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	....	119¾	....	119⅝	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120⅝	....	120⅞	....	121	....
5-20's, 1862	117	....	117⅛	....	118	....
5-20's, 1864	119¼	....	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	....	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1867	120¼	....	120½	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1868	120	....	120	....	120	....
10-40's	114⅝	....	115	....	114⅞	....
10-40's, coupons	114⅝	....	115	....	115	....
Currency	117	....	117½	....	117	....
New 5 per cents	111	....	111¼	....	111	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	26	....	26	....
Adams Ex.	78	....	78	78½	78½	78½
American Union Tel.	78½	....	78¾	....	78¾	78¾
Pamlet	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	14¾	....	14¾	....	14¾	....
Pacific Mail	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Adams Express	99	....	99	....	97	....
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	78	....	78	....	78	....
American Express	62¾	....	62¾	....	62¾	....
United States Express	62	....	62	....	62	....
New York Central	101⅛	101⅛	101	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞
Erie	38⅜	....	38⅜	....	38⅜	38⅜
Michigan Central	88	87	88	88	88	88
Michigan Southern	80⅞	80⅞	81	81	80⅞	81
Illinois Central	104⅞	....	104⅞	....	....	103⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	90½	90
Chicago & Northw'n	56½	56	56½	56½	56½	56½
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	72	72
Rock Island	107	....	107	....	107	107
St. Paul	44¼	....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	44¾	....	44¾	45¼	45¼	44¾
Fort Wayne & Sl. Jo.	87	....	87	87	....	....
Fort Wayne	94¼	....	94¼	94¼	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	....	31½	31½	31½	....
Union Pacific	38½	....	38½	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo, Portland & E.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	128	129	129
Tennessee state bonds	....	....	....	88½	....	....
Do. new	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	....	7¾	....
Do. July	....	....	....	....	7¾	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	94¼	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
Reading	58½
United Companies of New Jersey	122
Oil Creek	14
Lehigh Valley	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Central Transportation Company	44
Empire Transportation Company	51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	68½

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1874.

As this is "moving day" little business has been transacted, the majority of the population seeming to be changing their places of business and residence. Dullness reigns supreme in mercantile matters, and money is reported close in banking circles.

—Attorney General Dimmick, in answer to an inquiry from a bank official of this city, says that Good Friday may be considered a legal holiday. On to-morrow, then, those who may have notes due next day must see to them.

—The Farmers' National bank announce the handsome dividend of five per cent. for the past three months, or twenty per cent. per annum.

—On the 21st of March General Negley offered in the House of Representatives a bill for the funding of the public debt, for the conversion and redemption of legal tenders, and for other purposes. Compared with the wild schemes that have been introduced into Congress the past few days, which seem to increase in proportion as they are wild, this bill is conservative and deserving of more attention than it has received.

The first section enacts:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time before the maturity of the several bonds now known as the United States now outstanding, as he shall deem expedient, to purchase or exchange, on such terms arising from the sale or exchanges of bonds of the United States coupons or registered of the denominations now in use, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year. One half part of the said bonds so issued shall be made payable in thirty years from date of the issue, and one-half part shall become due and payable in fifty years from date of issue thereof.

This section does not state whether the interest on the new bonds is payable in currency or gold, yet we are led to believe that gold is intended, as it is so stated in the analysis of the bill.

Of the desirableness of so funding the public debt there is no doubt; of its practicability there is. Government 5s are now quoted at 115; deduct the accrued interest and the price of a $1,000 bond proper is $1,145 87, which is about one per cent. above par in gold. Taking 120 as the value of our 6s and the new bonds would be worth 112 17. No limit is placed on the figure at which the Secretary can sell these bonds, which certainly is trusting too much to the discretion of the present head of the department.

This section taken in connection with section nine, would postpone the payment of any portion of the principal of the public debt for which bonds have been issued for the time being, and hence avoid present taxation of the people, when it is patent all branches of industry are severely crippled for want of gauishing. If unnecessary taxation be obviated, all kinds of industry will recuperate, and in arithmetical ratio.

—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of ore and pig metal for the week ending Saturday, March 28, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons.	Shipts. Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	4,110	279
A. and P. R. W. to St. Louis	350	....
A. and P. R. W. to Cleveland	1,150	....
E., R. I. and St. L. R. W.	22	10
A. and M. L. R. W.	....	300
St. L., V., T. H. and I. R. W.	200	240
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	100	50
A. and M. R. W.	100	50
St. L., B. and S. R. W.	64	20
St. L. and V. R. W.	....	10
Lower Mississippi river	348	....
Total tons	5,390	1,197
Week previous	3,400	1,294
Lead by A. and P. R. W.	170	Last week 200
Lead by A. and P. R. W.	200	Last week 310

—*Republican.*

British Iron Market.

(Specially reported by cable for The Iron Age.)

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874.

Scotch Pig—The market is dull. Demand is small and prices declining. The amount of business is fair. The following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie, No. 1	98s
Gartsherrie, No. 3	90s
Glengarnock, No. 1	94s
Eglinton, No. 1	89s

Manufactured Iron—The market is very dull. There is no demand, and prices are weak. We quote bars at £7 5s@£7 10s.

Rails—There is little change in the rail market. We quote Welsh £9 5s@10 5s.

Strikes—Innumerable strikes are taking place.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 28.—The market remains very dull, and in the absence of business prices are nominal. Choice State hops do not bring over 35 cents, except when considerable time is allowed, though the supply is very moderate; Western prices are very low and irregular, offering at 16c to 28@30c. Foreign continue to arrive pretty freely, and add to the existing depression. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 26th inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts of the week	243
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	18,951
Hereinafter provided, to four hundred million dollars; and that any holder of said notes presenting the same for the sum of fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and issue for that purpose; said bonds to mature as follows: One-half part in thirty years, and one-half part in fifty years from date of the issue thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the reissue of the notes so redeemed, or the receiving and paying out of the same, from time to time, by the government, as now allowed by law, and subject to all other provisions of law in relation to such notes.	20,755
Imports for the week	262
Total imports for same period in 1873	12,028
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,159

The Cooperstown *Journal*, March 26, says: The hop fruit for the present year holds out hopes of growers, and they will not command to exceed 32 cents; quite fine samples are offered at 30 cents, and choice lots are changing hands at 34@36 cents. In six weeks the interesting season will be over, and then the uncertainty of probability be another drop in prices. From the best information at our command, we give the crop an increase from last year's acreage which 1874 is likely to show over 1873 in this state. The decay of old yards has been so great that the total increase will be less than some have estimated. Herkimer 75 acres, Jefferson 50 acres, Madison 100, Oneida 75, Otsego 50, Schoharie 40, and other counties 125; total 555 acres. The above figures are in part estimated, and are more likely to exceed than fall short of the increased acreage.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—The trade is only to the extent of actual needs, and not upon the belief that lower prices may eventually rule, a belief based upon the quantity of hops reported still in growers' hands, and fostered by the uncertainty as to how the weather during the summer may seem advisable and most for the consumers' interests. With the latter point more nearly decided, there may be a better inquiry for prime grades, which are now quoted nominally at 18@20c.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York; and that the same may, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be in like manner redeemed at the offices of such assistant treasurers as the Secretary may deem advisable and most for the convenience of the public: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to pre-

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 26.—American Pig—The market remains as last reported. The principal companies still adhere to their refusal either to shade quotations for present delivery or to contract at less than present prices, however, companies not so favorably known, however, are shading our prices. The demand continues very small, and stocks are accumulating, notwithstanding the general stagnation of production. The uncertainty in business circles makes consumers indisposed to buy more than enough to supply their present needs, while the apprehension of labor troubles makes the furnace men unwilling to bind themselves to long engagements. We quote Foundry No. 1, $35@36; Foundry No. 2, $33@34; Gray Forge $28@31.

Scotch Pig—The market continues very dull, and prices have been unsettled by the advices from the other side. We quote Eglinton at $36@37 50; Coltness, $40@41; Glengarnock, nominal at $38@40.

Bar—No change in quotations of refined bars, the fair average of sales being still from 2 to 2¼ per pound, with a few large mills refusing to go below 2¼@2½c. A slightly better feeling is observable in the market, which will no doubt be more pronounced hereafter. It is currently reported that a Russian railway company have closed a contract with one of our principal locomotive manufacturing companies for 75 locomotives, to be delivered during this year.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—The market for pig iron remains pretty much in the same condition as last week, except that there is a better feeling now that Congress has taken some definite action on the currency question. Prices, as a rule, are very firm, the stocks in the country being small, and the production being curtailed to curtail than increase the production. About one-half of the furnaces east of the Allegheny are out of blast. Sales of 2,500 tons foundry at $34 00@35 00 for No. 1, and $32 00@33 00 for No. 2.

Manufactured Iron—There is a light trade doing in the line of bar iron, and for the rolling mills there has been a moderate demand at $42 here. Of new sales of 1,000 tons are reported at works at the west. Nail manufacturers are changing hands at $4 50@4 60. Scrap meet a limited demand at $40@41 for the finest grades.

Nails are worth $4 25 per keg.

Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Boiler copper, 23@24c; sheet, heavy, —@23 c
Brass, heavy, —@18c; Zinc, —@5 c
Copper, light, 17½@18c; tinned, —@20 c
Anchors, —@9c Chains, —@9c
—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co.]

March 30.—The market remains in a very quiet condition, the demand for all grades being extremely limited. Prices nominally unchanged.

BOSTON.

March 28.—The market for refined bar iron is dull, and quotations are entirely nominal. Scotch pig is easier but quiet. The 200 tons which arrived on the Dauntless goes to a Lowell consumer. American pig is unchanged and quiet.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $30@31 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $30@38, and No. 1 at $38@41. We quote Eglinton at $44, Coltness $45, and Glengarnock $38@40.

American and English refined bar iron is selling at $72@83 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $80@90 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c gold, for English, in currency, and 18@20c for American; refined iron with fancy brands of English selling at 12c gold. Anchors are selling at 8½c per lb; chain cables, 7½c for ¾ inches; 7¾c for ⅞ inch chains, 7¾@8c from 3-16 to 1¼ inches. We quote boiler plate, 3 to 6 inches, 4½@5c; plate for C. No. 1, and 6-inch flanges, 4½@5c for C. No. 1, and 6-inch flanges per lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is selling at 18c gold and 20c currency for perfect lots. English and American do are selling at 6½@7c per lb currency. We quote galvanized sheet iron, No 20 at 11c; Nos 21 to 24, 11c; 25 to 26, 11c; 27, 11c; 28, 12c. Nails are selling at $4 25 for 10d to 60d, and other sizes at a range of $4 50 to 25 per 100 lbs, less discount of 15c per keg to the trade on 100 keg lots. Spikes, 5@5½c for No 7. For old cast iron, see junk market.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

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Imports for the week	262
Total imports for same period in 1872	20,159

The Cooperstown *Journal*, March 26, says: The hop fruit for the present year holds out hopes of growers, and they will not command to exceed 32 cents; quite fine samples are offered at 30 cents, and choice lots are changing hands at 34@36 cents. In six weeks the interesting season will be over, and then the uncertainty of probability be another drop in prices. From the best information at our command, we give the crop an increase from last year's acreage which 1874 is likely to show over 1873 in this state. The decay of old yards has been so great that the total increase will be less than some have estimated. Herkimer 75 acres, Jefferson 50 acres, Madison 100, Oneida 75, Otsego 50, Schoharie 40, and other counties 125; total 555 acres. The above figures are in part estimated, and are more likely to exceed than fall short of the increased acreage.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 28.—The trade is only to the extent of actual needs, and not upon the belief that lower prices may eventually rule, a belief based upon the quantity of hops reported still in growers' hands, and fostered by the uncertainty as to how the weather during the summer may seem advisable and most for the consumers' interests. With the latter point more nearly decided, there may be a better inquiry for prime grades, which are now quoted nominally at 18@20c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1874.

The Pittsburgh money market shows little change; paper in the hands of the brokers is abundant and rather sluggish of movement. That class of investors who were accustomed in former times to buy commercial paper, having experienced the uncertainty which in times of financial trouble surrounds such paper, are now giving the preference to mortgage securities and other undoubted investments, safety being made subservient to the rate of interest. The banks are carrying their customers without trouble, and absorb most of the paper they rate as first-class.

—Below we submit a table of the reports of the national banks, as appears from the statements of their condition on February 27, 1874, furnished to the Comptroller of the Currency:

BANKS	Capital	Surplus	Circulation	Deposits	Loans	Total Resources
First	$ 500,000	$ 200,000	$ 450,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 2,000,000
Second	500,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Third	500,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Fourth	500,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Fifth	500,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Sixth	500,000	200,000	450,000	1,000,000

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

IN THE impending Senatorial contest in Rhode Island, the city of Providence, which constitutes pretty nearly all there is of the State, is strongly on the side of General BURNSIDE; and, as between himself and Mr. SPRAGUE, the country generally is on the side of Providence.

THE total imports, exclusive of specie at the port of New York, for the week ending March 28, 1874, amounted to $12,431,933, against $13,884,598 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports since the first of January amount to $100,321,036, against $119,619,444, for the corresponding period of 1873.

THE Democratic party of Boston is trying to reorganize itself "on the reformed Tammany plan and in the interest of political morality," and the *Post* of that city is sanguine of a successful issue to the experiment, which in its nature, is as though the Roman Catholic Church should "reform" itself into an organization for promoting the interests of Protestantism.

NOTWITHSTANDING the backwardness of the season, there is at last a reasonable prospect of a comparatively satisfactory spring trade. New York papers state that the influx of buyers from the country during the past few days has been such as to tax the hotels almost to their utmost capacity. The West and Southwest, as well as New England, are numerously represented, and jobbers and commission merchants especially are beginning to feel quite hopeful.

THE people of the bandit-ridden State of Missouri, finding it absolutely impossible to bring conviction to these terrorizing scoundrels, when arrested and arraigned in the neighborhood of the commission of their crimes, desire the Legislature to pass a law giving the State the right to demand a change of venue. That body, however, which is Democratic to the core, has thus far declined to pass the needed measure—the umbilical cord which unites them with these defiant outlaws being so hard to sever.

THE committee having in charge the money paid to the United States under the Geneva award has shown signs of life the past week. Three votes were taken—one determining by a majority of two that the insurance claims should not be rejected; the second by a majority of five that the money should not remain in the Treasury, but should be distributed according to equity; and third, a tie on the point whether the claims should be referred to a commission or to a court. Short work ought to be made with the whole matter.

THE exports from the port of New York, exclusive of specie, for the week ending March 24, amounted to $5,413,034, against $5,260,047 for the corresponding week in 1873, and $3,120,757 for that of 1872. The total value of the exports from the first of January to that date, was $62,914,082, against $59,026,609 for the corresponding period of 1873, and $48,937,989 for the year before. The customs receipts for the week ending that date were as follows: New York, $2,388,534 59; Boston, $291,266 88; Baltimore, $198,635 88; and Philadelphia, $176,159 75.

WE OBSERVE that a proposition for establishing shipyards for the construction of iron ships, one to be located on the Mississippi, and the other at some point on the Atlantic coast, was under consideration by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives last week. There is a fat subsidy connected with the scheme, and therefore it ought not to succeed. The splendid achievements in this line of Mr. JOHN ROACH in his shipyards at Chester, in this State, show that individual enterprise can make itself thoroughly successful without any help from the government.

THE activity in the seaboard movement of cotton, to which we referred last week, still continues. For the week ending last Saturday the net receipts at all the ports of the country were 63,025 bales, against 55,447, for the corresponding period of last year; total receipts to that date, 3,567,884, against 3,000,484; exports for the week, 79,776, against 54,791; total exports 1,979,438, against 1,771,828; stock at all the ports 661,319, against 539,668; stock at all the interior towns 83,890, against 106,249; stock at Liverpool 701,000, against 592,000; afloat for Great Britain 328,000, against 289,000 bales.

THERE has been a considerable falling off in the importation of dry goods during the present month, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Up to last Saturday the total amount of goods entered at the port of New York—foreign value—foot up $10,729,967, against $14,993,665 during the corresponding month last year, and $17,917,473 in 1872. In the manufactures of silks there is a decrease of $673,695, in cotton a loss of $769,923, and in wool a decrease of $787,339. For the first quarter of the present year the returns give a total of $32,024,559 as the value in foreign cost of goods entered at that port during that period, against $44,593,670 during the same time last year, and $49,878,526 in 1872. These facts would seem to indicate such improvements in our own processes of manufacture as are gradually making it possible to produce home-made goods of a quality excellent enough to prevent by competition the sale of foreign ones.

IT IS a noticeable fact that the Democratic party, which for months past has been doing its best to delude the Granger movement into its support, under the pretense of special sympathy with the agricultural classes of the country, should, upon the very first opportunity which presented itself for proving the sincerity of these extraordinary professions of friendship, have planted itself squarely on the record against the central principle on which the Granger organization is based—that of the power of the general government to regulate commerce by railroads. Upon the passage of the MCCRARY Transportation bill in the lower branch of Congress, the other day, every Democratic member, with the exception of five, voted against the bill. West of Ohio, in those very States where the Granger organization is strongest, and their demand for cheap transportation most emphatically pronounced, every vote cast against the measure was a Democratic vote. The question does not relate to the merits of the bill, but to the political honesty of the Democratic party, and a precious exhibition it has made of itself.

THE passage of Mr. MCCRARY'S Transportation bill, in the House, is more significant, should the Senate adopt it, of what is to follow than of what it enacts. Its principal feature is the enunciation of the principle that Congress, under the constitutional provision which gives it power to regulate commerce between the States, has the authority to regulate and prescribe the rates of inter-State transportation. The bill does not undertake the task of fixing such rates, but it asserts the right of Congress to do it; and if the bill becomes a law, the after legislation will be the most important, because it will have to descend to practical details instead of dealing in general principles. It is easy enough so to enunciate a general claim of power; it is only when we get down to the details of putting it in operation that the work becomes difficult. The passage of MCCRARY'S bill, therefore, is only the first step on a new line of legislation. The railroad companies have paid no attention to this assertion of the general power of Congress over the subject of transportation; but when it comes down to the application of the principle to them, it is safe to conclude that they will be on hand and give the closest possible attention to the details.

THE old contest between Protection and Free Trade has again broken out in Canada, in a more earnest warfare than ever. Everywhere the question is being discussed, and the old journalistic champions are marshaling their forces for the struggle as of yore. Year by year the manufacturing interests of Canada increase in extent and importance, and the prospect is that the government will find it necessary even at the ensuing session to incline in some measure in a protective direction. At a meeting of manufacturers held in Toronto recently, at which some two hundred of the leading men are said to have been present, the whole matter of the tariff question was thoroughly gone into; and at its close a committee was appointed, which, after conferring with the representatives of the different branches of manufactures, reported in favor of a twenty-five per cent. tariff on all woolen and cotton goods, all iron and machinery, and all leather manufactures, besides a large number of miscellaneous articles. A permanent association has been formed for the purpose of carrying these views into effect, and a delegation of fifty members has been appointed to go to Ottawa this week to urge them upon the consideration of the Dominion Parliament.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL PROCLIVITIES.

There is, we suppose, nothing inherently improbable in the London dispatch which Monday reported that BISMARCK as threatening to resign as ministry in consequence of the opposition of the Reichstag to the new Army bill. More than once formerly the great Chancellor employed the same method of bringing his opponents to a reasonable frame of mind, and from all accounts the government, including the old Emperor, regard the Military bill in question as a matter of vital importance, to be carried by the use of the most extreme measures that may be found necessary. The dissolution of the Reichstag has been several times mentioned by the cable as a probable consequence of its refusal to pass the proposed bill.

In the act thus pressed upon the German Parliament by the government with all its influence, the strength of the army in time of peace is fixed forever at 401,659 men. This, it seems, is a higher figure than the army could ever attain, under the provision of funds formerly made for the maintenance of a single soldier. In the anxious and perilous years between the close of the last war with Austria and the beginning of the war with France, while the old boundaries of Germany on the west exposed the country to easy attack, and while Germany possessed little of the prestige and glory which at present belong to her, a military force considerably less than the government now asks for, seemed amply sufficient both for safety and dignity. Naturally, members of the Reichstag think that any change should be in the other direction, in favor of a diminution rather than increase of the military establishment. To enlarge the army and enhance the burdens of the people seem a poor use of the victories over France, with the establishment of boundaries peculiarly favorable to defense. A majority of the Reichstag admit the need and propriety of taking measures for the regulation of the army. But they believe that in regulating it no necessity exists to provide for emergencies that may never arise, and that the defense of the nation may be safely left in part to the spirit and sagacity which may be called for to encounter extraordinary newspapers. They also urge that, by passing the Military bill providing for the support of a definite number of *men*, Parliament would divest *itself* of the power of *future interference* in the interest of a more economical military administration. In fact, by the measure much the greater portion of the budget or annual financial statement would be completely withdrawn from or placed beyond the control of the Reichstag. It would be entirely in the hands of the government and not even subject to Parliamentary criticism. And yet, say the opponents of the bill, close supervision and frank criticism of government expenditure on the part of the Reichstag, will in future be more necessary than ever before. So much is evident from the present financial condition of the country. Germany is just now in a state of transition. By the war and its results economical affairs and interests have been thrown out of their old ruts and channels; there have been many and immense outlays of money, because the war indemnity furnished the means, but this was a temporary resource; reaction has already followed the extraordinary impulse given to trade and enterprise, and if the Reichstag were to assume for the future the heavy obligations imposed upon the people by this military law, the financial order of the separate States and of the whole empire, would be disturbed and imperilled.

It would, however, really appear that some of the strongest arguments or at least objections urged against the obnoxious bill, are potent reasons with the government for desiring or, as report represents, for determining to secure its passage. To the Emperor and his Ministers the example of France in preparing for another struggle naturally seems an example that cannot safely be neglected. Naturally, too, if France, after the loss of a million and a half of its population, voluntarily assumes a certain burden of taxation for war, Prince BISMARCK argues that his compatriots should be willing as well as able to do the same thing. The full assurance also of future attack on the part of France, the conviction lately expressed by General MOLTKE, that for fifty years to come, Germany must be prepared to defend the territory acquired in a few months recommends the law. It is evident that the statesmen who urge this legislation on the Parliament have confidence in the popular wisdom and foresight. They desire to have the permanent force of the army fixed at 401,659 men once for all, because they dread the effect upon the popular mind of the very considerations which strengthen the opponents of the measure in their opposition. They are afraid of popular agitation, of the elections which might interfere with any arrangements or institutions left open to interference. No doubt, there is true foresight in such fears; no doubt, there is wisdom in heeding them, if the great army demanded is really necessary to the safety of the empire. Doubtless, the cry in favor of economy in military expenditure and against military service will grow stronger and more irresistible every year.

Another fact made very clear in the discussion of the Military bill is the unparliamentary mind of Prince BISMARCK and his coadjutors. They unmistakably think that wisdom dwells with them, and that the representatives of the people are, after all, rather foolish men. They do not regard the Reichstag as a co-ordinate branch of the government, invested with a legal right of participation in its acts. They concede to it only moral rights; as a German has remarked, it is in their eyes an institution whose functions consist in imparting to their acts a certain popular character; but a will of its own it may not have, its duty being ever to subordinate its will to the more penetrating insight and higher wisdom of the Emperor and his Ministers. Probably German members of Parliament have often rather than not by their spirit and actions encouraged such a contemptuous view of their character and office, and it is perhaps a fact not unfavorable to liberty and progress in Germany that the present Reichstag is standing so firmly by its own convictions.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Persons who intermeddle, however perfunctorily or superficially with natural science, are aware that, of late years, hardly any subject has been investigated with greater curiosity, or with more interesting results, than the sun. The most conspicuous of celestial bodies and nothing less than intrusive in forcing itself on the attention, until lately it concealed its secrets effectually from the explorer's research. The great luminary might be said to be "dark from excess of light," the element which contributes so much to the elucidation of other heavenly bodies, increasing indefinitely the difficulties of observation. By new methods, however, more perfect instruments, and the concentration of scientific results ascertained in the wide fields of astronomy an amount of knowledge pertaining to the sun has been accumulated, in the course of the last few years, which suffices to render it, even to the general reader, one of the most interesting astronomical objects. A good sized volume is now required to contain even the "popular science" of the subject, the phrase implying not merely positive facts and completely established conclusions, but those speculations and deductions which, rational upon the whole, are sometimes not less legitimate or entertaining because they may rest in part upon the imagination.

We have been led into present mention of the subject from a desire to direct attention to a valuable contribution to the study of solar physics lately made by a gentleman of this city, Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory. The paper is contained in SILLIMAN'S *American Journal of Science and Arts* for February, 1874, and is devoted to an examination of "the minute structure of the solar photosphere." Unaided by the drawing with which the paper is illustrated, it would be impossible to give any satisfactory account of Prof. LANGLEY'S researches. With such aid they are full of interest even to persons not particularly conversant with astronomy, and are evidently the result of prolonged and painstaking telescopic observation of the sun. One of the conclusions announced in the article is startling. From a comparison of the total area covered by the sun-spots with the area of the whole sun, Prof. LANGLEY thinks we are entitled to say that the greater part of the solar light comes from an area of not over one-fifth of its visible surface, a proportion which may be indefinitely less. But the chief interest of the paper doubtless consists in the close observation and accurate record of minute solar phenomena, a department of physical study presenting extreme difficulties, and this feature of the paper can hardly fail to receive grateful recognition everywhere on the part of practical astronomers. Indeed, such recognition, we have incidentally learned, it has already received from M. FAYE, late President of the French Academy of Sciences, and widely celebrated for his investigation of the subject of solar physics.

We are probably safe in taking for granted that Mr. WILLIAM THAW is the "citizen of Pittsburgh," whose "liberality" is mentioned by Professor LANGLEY as having supplied the equatorial with the special accessories required in the observations described.

THE New York city papers, without distinction of party, joined, a few mornings since, in a general howl of "corruption" against the Legislature, charging the members in detail and in a body, with having been bought by VANDERBILT, or some other wholesale dealer in legislation. The charges were direct, full and unqualified; and the Legislature, naturally concluding that the papers which indulged in such assaults must necessarily possess some knowledge of facts that would justify them, appointed a committee of investigation to send for the assailants and take their testimony. The committee was accordingly appointed, and the editors were duly sent for; but, strange to say, they all turn up their hands and say they know nothing about it! They did not like the kind of laws the Legislature was making; and they concluded that as the Legislature could not possibly differ from *them* without being bought, that the members must, as a matter of course, have been bribed. There was a general feeling in the community that the members of the Legislature were dishonest; and in charging that home upon them, the newspaper editors were but echoing public sentiment. Of course, they said, they could not *prove* their charges; but they *believed* them, nevertheless, and the Legislature had no right to call upon them for proof, because bribery never could be proved.

All of which sounds well, and is good as far as it goes; but, if it is impossible to *prove* charges of bribery, why make them, at all? A newspaper editor ought to be able to give a good reason for what he believes and asserts, and, if he is a reasonable man, will refrain from making charges he is not able to substantiate. A little more discretion in making them would result in such newspaper *charges* more weight when made; and the imputation of corrupt motives on every occasion when a public difference arises, simply reduces those indulging in it to the level of common scolds and termagants. The New York Legislature showed but little wisdom in storming back at such virulent abuse; but it demonstrated, for the hundredth time that the people who cry out the loudest about "corruption," and make it the stock subject of their utterances, know the least about it when brought to the scratch as witnesses.

THE Eastern papers, mainly those of New York and Boston, indulge in very lugubrious vaticinations over the financial votes in Congress. Both Houses seem committed to inflation, and these papers seem to think that there is nothing but ruin and national bankruptcy ahead. They have argued themselves into the belief that they are right in their financial views and that all who differ from them must be wrong; and it is astonishing to see how low Congress has fallen in their estimation.

We have seen this country ruined, in anticipation, a great many times; yet, somehow, the ruin never came in the anticipated way. When it did come, it came from some unexpected source; and predicted commercial reverses have generally never happened. The Millerites of 1843, who looked for a destruction of the world in that year, and the Terry Island people, who were equally sure it would come in 1873, were not more disappointed at the result than the Eastern opponents of inflation are likely to be. The world is not coming to an end, just yet, either financially or physically.

We are not of those who think inflation will bring a host of benefits in its train, but we do not believe it will work the serious mischief predicted for it. The country wants to be relieved, above all, from financial uncertainty, and will adapt itself readily to either policy, when permanently adopted. Enough has been developed to indicate what the policy of Congress is, or is to be; and, that point settled, business will resume its checked activity, and will blossom out into a prosperity that will astonish the New York and Boston croakers. They will not be grieved, by the time, to indulge in congratulations over the realization of their "I told you so!"

BETTER news comes from India, concerning the famine in that country; the latest accounts showing that even in those districts where the suffering has been most severe, the distress is being gradually but effectively relieved. Lord SALISBURY, the new Secretary of State for India, has announced a loan of ten millions sterling, of which three millions are to be devoted to meeting the exigencies of the famine. India, like our own country, has a government note currency. It is, however, at par, and has been kept so from its first issue. It was first sanctioned in an act passed by the government of India, July 16, 1861, which created a Department of Public Issue to manage the new paper currency. Circles of issue were established from time to time as they became necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and were payable at the place of issue and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. The Currency laws have been several times amended, and were consolidated in 1871. There are ten currency circles, the chief of which are at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The population of British India is 191,307,070, living on an area of 950,919 square miles, showing an average of 201 persons to a square mile. The dependencies of British India consist of a number of native States covering an area of 646,147 square miles, with upwards of forty-six millions of population.

THE unanimous vote of the Ohio Senate declaring WELCH, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer duly elected by the people, shows that political parties are sometimes asked to do things which no amount of party discipline can force them into. The popular vote in Ohio, last fall, was close, but WELCH, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was returned as elected by about 1,000 majority. By the blundering carelessness of some of the election officers, however, in the returns made to the proper department at Columbus, the vote for WELCH and that given for other candidates on the same ticket, became mingled, and YEOMAN, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, imagining that because the State Senate was Democratic, it would count him in by any available method, if one offered, took advantage of these blunders to claim that he was elected, and instituted a contest, which he depended on the Democratic majority in the Senate to decide in his favor. The Democratic Senators, to their credit be it spoken, did not dare to take that responsibility. The evidence showed that WELCH had a majority, and they decided unanimously that he was duly elected. This abortive attempt of the Democratic candidate to sneak into an office to which he was not chosen, must make him feel very cheap.

THE Washington *Star* wants Congress to appropriate $100,000 to commemorate the services of CHASE, GREELEY, SUMNER and SEWARD; and the Philadelphia *Press* urges it on the ground that "these four men were the pioneers and leaders of the anti-slavery movement." These four men attained to some prominence, we admit, as anti-slavery men, but not one of them was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement. The National Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1833, and MR. CHASE was not known as an anti-slavery man until 1841. SEWARD and GREELEY were always Whigs, so long as the Whig party lasted; and although they were opposed to the extension of slavery, and opposed it on anti-slavery grounds, their opposition was always confined within the limits of the action of the Whig party, in which they were leaders. They became active Republicans in 1856, as did MR. SUMNER; but the real anti-slavery battle had been fought long before that, and without their aid. They all rendered noble service to the anti-slavery cause, after that date; but in no sense was any one of them a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause. They took up the battle that was more than half fought, and helped to fight it out, but they did none of the pioneer work.

THE Navy Register shows that there were at the close of January 2,291 officers of all grades on the books of the Navy Department. Of these, 906 are line officers, 642 staff officers, 293 cadets and professors at the Naval Academy, 88 in the volunteer navy, 92 in the marine corps, and 270 on the retired or reserved list. New York and Pennsylvania have furnished more than one-third of all the officers on the active list of the regular navy. The whole number of such appointments was 1,569, of which 342 were made from New York, and 309 from Pennsylvania.

INSUFFICIENCY.

BY RICHARD REALF.

I.

Lo! this is Christdom: this same blessed Earth,
From its clear coronals of the air we breathe,
Down to the primal granite underneath
Its mountains—hast had very notable birth
Out of Judaic insufficiency:—
But what are we but unbelieving men,
Who put not Christ in our philosophy,
And only call our brothers brethren,
On Sabbaths merely? Tooth for tooth is good,
We think, on week days: the old rigor that,
With literal eye for eye and blood for blood,
Through the sad centuries strivest to tread flat
The memorable Hill from which alone
We dare lift steady eyes to the Unknown.

II.

What shall we say, then? That our brothers crimes
Augur our own diseases: that his hurts
Imply our shames: that the same bond engirts
Alike the man who lapses and who climbs:
That formulas and creeds, when divorced
From the great spirit of all enfolding ruth,
Leave still the lean and thirsty world a-thirst
For the deep heart and blessedness of Truth:
That in the noblest there is something base,
And in the meanest, noble: that behind
The sensual darkness of the human face,
Not to be quenched by any adverse wind,
Enough of God's light flickers for a sign
That our best possible is His Divine.

III.

Here's room for Poets: here is ground for Seers:
Broad leagues of acres furrowed for the seed
Whose recompensing sheaves of Song shall breed
Within the bosom of the garnering years.
Harvests of spiritual plenty. O ye lips
Anointed for the proper utterance
Of what things live in worthy fellowships:—
O eyes whereto the dread significance
Of life's vast mystery is visible—
For lack of ye the poor Earth perishes:
The patient Earth, so very beautiful:
The comely Earth, so clung with noble stress—
Aching for Heaven unutterably, and wet
With most immortal tears and bloody sweat.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the signs of the times—Signing the temperance pledge.

This is the "age of speculation." It is Senatorial, in Massachusetts.

Ladies, remember that a spoonful of oil is better than a barrel of vinegar.

The question of contraction or expansion in Bald mountain is still pending.

March is going out like one of the best behaved lambs that was ever slaughtered.

Speaker Blaine has never had a ruling reversed by the House. But he isn't puffed up.

The Virginia Legislature has just imposed a new tax on bonds—marriage bonds.

It is being generally discovered that soup-poultice is not a good remedy for pauperism.

A new farmers' society is gaining a foothold in the West—"The Advocates of Industry."

There must be a break up of some kind in the Massachusetts Senatorial race, shortly, if not before.

For some reason not very apparent, Germany is increasing her fleet in the waters of Japan.

Speaker Blaine says the present is "easily the laziest House" within his Congressional memory.

In addition to her banditti, Missouri has a baby weighing one pound six ounces, and it isn't the Governor, either.

The dry goods imports of last week amounted to $2,587,487, against $3,531,657 last year, and $2,207,507 in 1872.

A society for the protection of animals has been formed in the city of Rome. The King of Italy is the President.

An immigrant can now go by rail from New York to Chicago for $7. Competition is lively between the three great lines.

A young lady bearing the name of Trotter is a candidate for office in Illinois. She ought to run ahead of her ticket.

An item on its rounds says "Chicago has formed a Bar Association." As if all Chicago was not already a bar association!

And now New Bedford, Massachusetts, has determined to open its Public Library on Sundays. It will reach us by-and-by.

It is proposed for each one of the original thirteen States to furnish one room at Mount Vernon with relics of Washington.

The Baltimore *American* cites the remarkable fact that there are at present in the harbor of that port thirty-one Italian vessels.

A contemporary calls Congress "our national windmill." That is hard on the windmill—which is generally a useful machine.

Mark Twain is finishing a queer-looking new house in the suburbs of Hartford. Probably he intends it for an architectural joke.

It is probable that woman suffrage will be found the only sure and efficient weapon with which to secure a lasting temperance reform.

Missouri wants Congress to improve the Gasconade river. It can't do it. Thus far it has even failed to improve its own gasconade.

The bill readjusting and reclassifying salaries of Consuls is rapidly progressing toward completion and position for report to the House.

What is called the Eastern slope of Massachusetts has had all but four of the United States Senators from that State since 1825.

There are now hardly ten thousand Americans in Paris, a smaller number than there has been at this season, it is said, for twenty years.

The road to a colossal fortune is open to any one who will invent, contrive or discover a method to nip incipient conflagrations in the bud.

The Lone Star State promises to be an inexhaustible source of supply for salt. Her bayous are veritable mines of wealth, if properly worked.

Georgia and the Carolinas are steadily sinking, and the ocean is constantly encroaching on the Atlantic coast north of the Chesapeake bay.

How we apples swim. Forney and "Gath," in referring to the death of the late Massachusetts Senator, uniformly write "me and Sumner."

"There are no contending emotions in Othello," says a St. Louis critic. Herod foresaw this style of thing when he ordered his little massacre.

There are eight hundred thousand life insurance policy holders in this country, the amount they are insured for being equal to the national debt.

The temperance excitement, prevalent more or less all over the country, is leading to a marked curtailment in the consumption of barley.

It is again rumored that Senator Conkling, the Adonis of the United States Senate, has bought a controlling interest in the New York *Tribune*.

Chicago boasts that "since the fire every church burned has been either rebuilt, enlarged, and beautified, or is in the process." Well; she needs them all.

Right, in one sense. An English boy, on being asked the other day who was Prime Minister of England, answered without hesitation, "Mr. Spurgeon."

Craddock, Kentucky, boasts a lady who has had but one new bonnet in forty years, and has made but two calls in eighteen years. Let her be canonized.

The artist of the New York *Graphic*, returning from Bald mountain, says the best specimen of the volcano is in the *Herald*. This seems to imply a doubt.

The Committee on Public Lands are disposed to favor such legislation as will induce the Russian Mennonites to emigrate hither. Good. We want them.

A young Massachusetts lawyer, who has "gone West," writes that Chief Justice Horace Gray is "the best man in the State," and ought to be Sumner's successor.

Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has again gone to Washington to take part in the negotiations with our government for a new reciprocity treaty.

Some Jenkins refers to Mr. Sartoris, the gentleman who expects to marry Miss Nellie Grant next fall, as "the groom apparent." The expression is premature.

There were two hundred and eighty-six furnaces in blast throughout the country on the 1st of March, having a total producing capacity of 85,482 tons per week.

Staffordshire, the third mining and manufacturing county in Great Britain, has a strike of very large proportions, twelve thousand coal miners having quit work.

Governor Hoffman's daughter has had the audacity to catch a nobleman for domestic purposes, while the President's daughter has hooked only a plain mister.

Buffalo are increasing. The herds roam over a territory south of the Missouri 600 miles long and 300 miles wide, and north of the Missouri a territory indefinitely large.

It is said that when a man of doubtful character goes to Chicago, he gets employment either as a capper for a gambling house, or as an editor of one of the papers.

Another concession to women's rights. The Secretary of the Treasury decides that where a woman is owner of a yacht she may be named in the papers as the master of the same.

The proposition of the Methodists to abolish the itinerant system is said to have been deferred out of courtesy to Brother Newman, who could see no consul-ation in so doing.

The French government, with a view of opening up more direct communication between China and Thibet and China, has recently sent commissioners to the latter country.

Somebody in Mississippi claims to own the city of Richmond—Mrs. Gaines owns New Orleans—and it is generally believed that Pluto has a first mortgage on the Democratic party.

A number of New York merchants who sympathize with the dissenting views of Mr. H. B. Claflin on the moiety system, are considering the expediency of holding a public meeting.

Our natural northeastern boundaries are the waters of the Gulf and river St. Lawrence, and naval and commercial reasons suggest that they should some day be made such.

"It has not yet been decided what distinguished American shall fill that niche in Westminster Abbey."—*Exchange.*

We nominate Fernando Wood. He has a nicheing palm.

Cambridge's victory in the University boat race last Saturday, makes this college the victor for five successive years. Since 1869, however, Oxford has won seventeen races to seven by Cambridge.

A St. Louis paper, referring to a certain bill now before the Legislature, wants "every Senator to nip it in the bud as soon as its head appears above water." Every Senator will doubtless prepare to nip.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who is well known throughout England as a philanthropist, has become President of a company for the establishment of temperance cafés for the laboring classes in London.

The long pending difficulty between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in reference to the Raritan bridge, has just been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

Missouri hasn't a dollar in its military escort, nor a solitary militiaman; but there is an adjutant general, a squad of clerks, an armory, and—any amount of unhung cutthroats who defy the whole caboodle together.

Parents will do well to remember that the demon of dullness which is often allowed to reign at home, has sometimes more to do with driving young men into vicious company than the attractions of vice itself.

Young women are now admitted to University lectures at Cambridge in England at the same time with the young men, and the Students of both sexes in the London University are beginning to attend lectures together.

All the other pilgrims to the Holy Land are up in arms against Dr. Beke and his new Mount Sinai. They do not agree as to which of the half dozen peaks claimed is the true Sinai, but they all unite in scouting the Doctor's.

Small fleas have bigger fleas to bite 'em, and so it goes ad infinitum. The colored citizens residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have complained to Congress that their civil rights are not recognized by the aborigines.

By a queer collocation a Boston paper the other day had two headings in one sentence, as follows: "The Annexation of Chelsea. Revere and Winthrop to Boston—Protection of the Insane." Of course nothing personal was intended.

An abominable traffic has been unearthed by the New York *Graphic*. It is that of making loans on life insurance policies, with an interest of three and a half per cent. a month, besides a commission of ten per cent. of the loan.

The ruling passion strong in danger. An alarm of fire was the other day given in a New York hotel. "Landlord," said a guest—"is the house on fire?" "Yes, sir." "Well, give us one more drink if you please, and we'll get!"

The following is given as a means of cementing leather to metals: The leather is painted with a warm extract of nut galls, the roughened and heated metal is coated with a warm solution of glue, and the leather put on pressed.

An offer has just been made by a responsible firm in Germany to put on a line of steamships between Bremen and Charleston for the carrying of emigrants, "with a guarantee that they will deliver five hundred per week on very liberal terms."

Saratoga, always famous for the magnificence of its hotel accommodations, promises to gather new laurels the coming season by the opening of the new United States, erected on the site of the old States, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

There are in New York a number of persons really and zealously in earnest in the effort to introduce the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them. Arrangements are being made for a large public meeting or some other form of demonstration on the subject.

At present colored men can obtain admission only to a few branches of the United States army. A proposition is now pending in Congress to abolish this distinction and directing the Secretary of War by assignments and transfers to thoroughly amalgamate the two races.

With a deep-seated and atrocious malice, scarcely to be imagined by an ordinary mind, an Englishman's wife recently derisively criticised the pomatum he put on his hair, when, in more anguish of soul, he immediately picked up an old cutlass and sadly but firmly put an end to her.

The Canadian journals complain that Americans have a habit of coming over the border to take business out of their hands. The other day a Syracuse firm were awarded a contract for making, at an estimated cost of about $1,500,000, three miles of canal and six locks.

Internal Revenue Special Taxes.

The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law are the following:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, two horses	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, one horse	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Important Revenue Circular.

[From the Washington Star, March 28.]

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular letter to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, calling their attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, where it is held that the government may bring action for the recovery of taxes, not only of such as are assessed, but also of those which are not assessed, and likewise of those which on account of the statute of limitations are not accessible. The Commissioner says: I desire that you will exert yourself to discover all cases in your district where any taxes cannot now be assessed (owing to the limitation of section 20, act June 30th, 1864, amended, and section 5, act of March 2d, 1867), without a waiver of those limitations by the tax-payer. In all these cases you will notify the delinquents that if they make a written waiver of their legal rights under these statutes across the face of their returns, the taxes will be assessed without penalty. But in cases where delinquents neglect or refuse to take this course, you will at once report the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, referring him at the same time to the terms of the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court. In view of the importance of action in this matter, collectors are urged to prompt action.

A New York inventor sends to the Chicago *Times* a solution of the transportation question, in which he proposes to construct an endless roadway between Chicago and the seaboard. Upon this runs a wire cable, carrying wooden buns five feet long, and each holding two bushels of grain. At each ten miles he would station an engine of 150 horse power, whose labor would be giving motion to the endless chain; and whose operation is precisely that of an ordinary elevator, except that it carries its load horizontally in place of lifting it. Figures accompany the plans, which compute cost of constructing road and working it, and conclude with the assurance that by this process, wheat can be moved from Chicago to New York at a cost of about 10 cents per bushel, after leaving a margin for repairs, and interest on cost of construction.

STATE NEWS.

Reading will have a new penny paper—the *Dog*—this week.

A clock 200 years old has been discovered in Montgomery county.

A paying vein of iron has been struck near Talesville, Bedford county.

Wm. Furl, of Lock Haven, has a Bible printed in Germany in 1670.

Fifteen new business blocks are now under contract in New Castle.

A machine card factory in Reading uses 120,000 miles of wire annually.

An elevated railroad on Market and other Philadelphia streets is proposed.

An Agricultural Society is to be organized at Bedford during April court.

The Pottsville women have inaugurated the crusade against the rum-sellers.

One hundred and thirty-one new houses are in course of erection in Reading.

St. Peter's Lutheran church, South Bethlehem, was dedicated on Sunday last.

The estimated value of the Lehigh county poor house, farm, stock, &c., is $125,000.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* reports that the woods on Catawissa mountain are on fire.

The time of the railroad employees at Altoona has again been reduced to eight hours.

A four-year-old son of Peter Simmons, of Erie, was drowned in a cistern on the evening of the 26th inst.

A number of Schuylkill county collieries are to be stopped on the 1st of April, on acount of dullness of trade.

They fined a boy five dollars, the other day, at Reading, for riding on the cars without rendering an equivalent.

A Carlisle lady has a pair of live geese, which broke the shell soon after the adoption of the Constitution of 1838.

Two babies were born in Allentown, last week, one of which weighed three pounds, the other sixteen pounds.

The Columbia Steel and Iron Company, of Lancaster, has been adjudged a bankrupt, on petition of creditors.

In Reading, when a man persistently skirmishes around the truth, he is told that he "lies like a gas meter."

Lebanon claims a larger percentage of school children than any other town or borough in the State.

The Sheriff of Northumberland county is again advertising for sale the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Over $70,000 have been collected in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a Zoological Garden in Fairmount Park.

A disease resembling the epizootic prevails to a great extent among the horses in Buckingham township, Bucks county.

The Reading Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. in cash, payable April 24th.

The wholesale druggists and chemists of Philadelphia lately shipped large quantities of goods to Waco, Texas, on forged orders.

Ex-Judge D. B. Vondersmith died in Lancaster on the night of the 26th inst., of dropsy of the heart, aged fifty-three years.

James Tucker had his head blown off by the premature explosion of a blast in a slate quarry in Northampton county, on the 27th.

The physicians of Lackawanna Hospital "struck" against the hospital steward, the other day, and new doctors have been engaged.

A child of Peter Mons, who resides in Graham township, was found dead in dead by the side of its mother on Monday evening last.

Business is improving at Slatington. New firms are taking the places of broken ones, and the spring and summer trade promises to be brisk.

A Pottsville boy, Henry Granzo, played with a revolver the other day, and the bullet went through his brother's jaw and into his shoulder.

Philadelphia claims to have 200,000 houses; 50,000 more than any other city on this continent. She has 30,000 stores, shops and business houses.

Quite a number of persons from Danville and vicinity purpose emigrating to Texas during the present spring, to engage in farming and cattle raising.

The *Eagle* says: The present labor outlook in Reading is anything but encouraging, and instead of improving, matters are slowly becoming depressed.

Mr. Egolf, of Pottstown, was confronted by a pole cat and six young ones. The battle was not with the strong, for he killed the whole seven at one shot.

The Chest township, Cambria county, school board consists of two justices of the peace, two supervisors, one county commissioner and one constable.

A lightning rod man has taken in quite a number of farmers in Venango county, for considerable sums. Farmers should read papers before signing them.

The Johnstown gamins burglariously entered the Lutheran church, broke open the book-case and rifled the missionary box of its contents—a total haul of 30 cents.

Philadelphia's police force is to be largely increased, in order that proper care may be taken of what the *Sunday Republic* calls "the great waste"—Fairmount Park.

According to the triennial assessment, just completed, the value of property in the city of Erie is $16,604,781—an increase of only $200,000 in the triennial assessment.

A Carlisle paper says: "We have a hen in Carlisle that lays eggs with a perfectly black shell. The hen is of the dark Brahma breed, and has laid nine of these black eggs.

Of a family of father, mother and nine children, in Fishbach, Schylkill county, the mother and seven of the children are down with the small-pox, and are without medical attendance.

Mr. James Elgin, of Scotch Hill, Clarion county, was knocked off a raft on the 13th inst., at Wilson's Bend, on the Clarion river, and before any assistance could be rendered him, was drowned.

Jacob Sorver, of Rockhill, Bucks county, has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $600 by Justice Moore, of Sellersville, charged with the murder of infant of Mrs. Rebecca Keller, of Quakertown.

The Parker and Kar

Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1874.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES
OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY:

Gentlemen—

Herewith I submit Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of this County for 1873, as directed by Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861. The exhibit contained herein I believe to be a favorable one. Referring to the comparison of expenditures of 1873 with those of 1872, you will notice a decrease in the same of $19,263.02. The reduction in the County indebtedness for the year is $68,997.86. The large surplus of $174,438.65 to the credit of the Allegheny County Work House, taken in connection with the very favorable report of the Board of Managers of that Institution, hereto appended, will render unnecessary the levy in the year 1874, of the annual tax of one mill on the present valuation, for maintenance, thereby reducing the aggregate taxation for the incoming year to that extent. The table of comparison between the expenditures from each appropriation for the present with the preceding year, has been omitted at this time, for the reason that at the commencement of the present year it became necessary to re-arrange the appropriations, some of which had become obsolete, and some capable of being readily combined with others. They are now in a more condensed form, and will be more easily understood. The following table will show the differences referred to in those appropriations which were allowed to remain unchanged:

APPROPRIATION.	Expenditures in 1872.	Expenditures in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
No. 2, Interest	161,474 67	130,040 15		31,434 52
5, Assessment of Taxes	11,830 54	12,570 66	740 12	
6, Election Expenses	10,610 39	9,267 16		1,343 23
7, Constables	5,201 92	6,399 77	1,197 85	
8, Coroner's Office	6,548 56	5,745 15		803 41
13, Court of Quarter Sessions	49,480 42	41,820 56		7,659 86
14, Court of Common Pleas	22,777 24	27,866 37	5,089 13	
15, District Court	23,083 64	19,413 88		3,669 76
16, Supreme Court	1,059 00	1,229 00	170 00	
18, State Auditor	204 00	195 00		9 00
19, Commonwealth of Penn'a	40,545 58	49,529 60	8,984 02	
20, Bridges	12,540 04	20,250 00	7,709 96	
21, Roads	1,743 50	1,947 00	203 50	
22, House of Refuge	12,579 85	16,504 11	3,924 26	
23, Western Penitentiary	11,046 04	12,597 60	1,551 56	
31, Recorder's Index Commission	8,000 00	5,401 00		2,599 00
32, Contingent Fund	1,303 33	1,365 08	61 75	

Appended will be found an interesting table, showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the County, the fluctuations of the County Debt, &c., from the establishment of this office up to this date, which may be found useful for reference.

In accordance with the above recited Act of Assembly, you will please designate two newspapers in this county, in which this statement shall be published.

HENRY WARNER, *Controller.*

Fiscal Affairs of Allegheny County for 1873.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Cash in Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1873 ..... $155,849 31

The following receipts were credited to the several appropriations under which they appear. For those appropriations which are not named no revenue was received.

Appropriation No. 2.
Interest.

Central Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec, 4, 1873	$ 5,418 77	
Pittsburgh Savings Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec. 4, 1873	837 27	
Nation Trust Company, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 4, 1872, to Dec. 4, 1873	4,775 31	
J. D. Scully, interest refunded on compromised railroad bonds	22 50	
		11,053 85

Appropriation No. 3.

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, fees of office for Dec., 1872,	4,512 18	
John H. Hare, Sheriff, fees of office from Jan, 1, to Dec. 1, '73,	15,360 96	
Wm. H. McCleary, Cl'k of C'ts, " "	6,225 34	
Thos. M. Bayne, District Att'y, " "	5,178 96	
J. G. West, Coroner, " "	2,432 75	
Alex. Hilands, Cl'k of Orphans' Ct. " "	3,307 89	
R. J. Richardson, Recorder, " " including $6,337.50, coll. for State tax	34,162 40	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, fees of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873, including $4,439.85, coll. for State tax	26,100 01	
Joseph H. Gray, Register of Wills, fees of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873, including $289.00, coll. for State tax	4,552 68	
		101,833 17

Appropriation No. 9.
Printing and Stationery.

Amount collected by John H. Hare, Sheriff, for advertising Sheriff's sales	3,820 20	
Amount collected by Joseph H. Gray, for advertising Register's notices	1,052 50	
Amount collected by Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, for advertising	43 00	
Amount collected by Alex. Hilands, for advertising Orphans' Court sales	45 00	
Amount received by sale of old paper	1 50	
		4,962 20

Appropriation No. 10.
Court House.

Amount received by sale of old stove	3 00	
" " " " carpet	5 00	
		8 00

Appropriation No. 11.
County Jail.

Amount received from County Commissioners of Armstrong County, for maintenance of their prisoners during the building of their county jail		2,272 00

Appropriation No. 13.
Court of Quarter Sessions.

Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict and jury fees	968 00	
" " " " fines collected	3,958 72	
Thos. M. Bayne, Dist. Attorney, for forfeited recognizances,	3,150 00	
Joseph, Brown, Cl'k of C'ts " "	541 00	
Wm. H. McCleary, " " "	150 00	
Sundry persons, costs refunded	217 81	
		8,985 53

Appropriation No. 14.
Court of Common Pleas.

Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict fees	632 00	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, " "	814 00	
		1,446 00

Appropriation No. 15.
District Court.

Amount received from—		
John H. Hare, Sheriff, for verdict fees	308 00	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, " "	114 00	
		422 00

Appropriation No. 17.
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Amount received from—		
J. A. Klein, Justice Peace, fines	15 00	
J. S. Hollingshead, " " "	50 00	
A. H. Berry, Justice Peace, fines	25 00	
S. J. Douglas, " " "	50 00	
		140 00

Appropriation No. 21.
Roads.

Sundry viewers' fees, paid by error, refunded		12 00

Appropriation No. 24.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Amount received from—		
Directors of the Poor, City of Allegheny	363 70	
Guardians " " " " Pittsburgh	1,487 55	
Directors " " Allegheny County Home	3,962 20	
Hugh Warren, for maintenance of wife	39 35	
		5,852 80

Appropriation No. 30.
Gas Inspection.

Amount received from—		
Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company	217 33	
East End " "	375 19	
South Side " "	389 23	
Allegheny " "	1,194 96	
Pittsburgh " "	2,494 86	
		4,671 57

Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.

Amount received from—		
J. H. Nobbs, County Gauger	186 77	
J. L. Forsaith, " "	274 37	
		461 14

Taxes 1871 and former years.

County	170 22	
State	1 44	
Work House	22 75	
		194 41

Taxes 1872.

County	43,340 87	
State	637 49	
Work House	8,725 72	
		52,704 08

Taxes 1873.

The County Treasurer has received from taxes assessed for 1873, up to Jan. 1, 1874, as follows:		
County Tax, 10 mills assessment on County valuation	340,482 95	
State Tax, 3 mills special " " "	5,571 87	
Work House Tax, 2 mills " " "	68,093 15	
		414,147 97
Total Receipts of the County from all sources for 1873		$765,016 03

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation No. 1.
Matured Debt.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Volunteer Bounty Bonds redeemed in 1873	$ 150 00	
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds redeemed in 1873,	25,000 00	
		$25,150 00

Appropriation No. 2.
Interest and Expenses of County Debts.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Freight and telegrams	20 36	
Rent of Box in Safe Deposit Company, for safe keeping of bonds	75 00	
Ross' claim for gold premium compromised for	1,832 00	
Int. on Volunteer Bounty Bonds redeemed, 6 per ct.	33 00	
" " " Rail Road " 6 "	11,725 09	
" " " Work-House " 7 "	12,670 00	
" " " Compromise " 5 "	103,684 70	
		130,040 15

Appropriation No. 3.
Fees and Salaries.

Hon. Moses Hampton, salary from the County as Prest. Judge of the District Court, from Oct. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873	1,166 66
Hon. Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, saly. from County as Judge of Dist. Court from Oct. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873	1,000 00
Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, salary from County as Prest. Judge of Court of Common Pleas from Oct 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873	1,000 00
Hon. F. H. Collier, salary from County as Judge of Court of Com. Pleas from Oct. 1, '72, to Oct. 1, '73,	1,000 00
Hon. E. H. Stowe, salary from County as Judge of Court of Com. Pleas from Oct. 1, '72, to Oct. 1, '73,	1,000 00
One Short-hand Reporter for District Court	1,680 00
Two " " " " Court of Com. Pleas	2,580 00
Interpreter to Courts	375 00
Tipstaves, Dis. Court from Jan. 1, '73, to Dec. 1, '73,	2,353 34
" Court of Com. Pleas, " " "	3,809 22
" Quarter Sessions, " " "	3,702 37
John A. Scott, salary as County Commissioner from Dec. 1, '72 to Oct. 16, '73,	1,611 06
Jacob Stuckrath, " " Dec. 1, '73,	1,999 92
Jas. McGunnigle, " Jan. 1, '73, to Aug. 1, '73,	1,268 65
James G. Murray, " Sept. 15, '73, to Dec. 31, '73,	583 32
Augustus Beckert, " Oct. 16, '73, to Dec. 31, '73,	392 52
Clerk's hire to County Commissioners	1,453 00
Henry Warner, salary as County Controller, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	3,000 00
Clerk hire to County Controller	2,641 66
Samuel Kilgore, salary as County Treasurer, from March 4, '72, to March 4, '73,	4,500 00
Clerk hire to Co. Treas. " " Dec. 31, "	7,029 97
Robert Clugston, salary as County Engineer, from March 24 to June 13, "	611 10
G. W. Bowman, salary as Assistant County Engineer, from March 24 to June 13, 1873,	269 13
G. W. Bowman, salary as County Engineer, from June 24 to Dec. 1, 1873,	1,107 75
James D. Hilands, salary as Asst. Co. Engineer, from June 24 to Dec. 1, 1873,	520 00
Stephen H. Geyer, salary as County Solicitor, from Dec. 6, 1872, to June 6, 1873,	400 00
Wm. H. Glenn, salary as Janitor and Engineer, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	3,500 00
Robert Neillie, salary as Watchman at Court House from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1873,	686 00
A. Milby, salary as Watchman at Court House, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	120 00
John Semple, salary as Watchman at County Jail, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	720 00
W. A. Scandrett, salary as Warden of County Jail, from Dec. 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873,	500 00
A. W. Smith, salary as Deputy Warden of Co. Jail, from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1873,	300 00
A. W. Smith, salary as Warden of County Jail, from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	1,125 00
W. H. Gang, salary as Deputy Warden of Co. Jail, from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1873,	900 00
W. H. McKelvey, M. D., Physician to County Jail, from Nov. 1, 1872 to Nov. 1, 1873,	600 00
Hon. Jas. Blackmore, salary as Mayor of Pittsburgh, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1873,	1,000 00
Hon. A. P. Callow, salary as Mayor of Allegheny, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Dec 31, 1873,	708 33
Joseph A. Butler, salary as Fire Marshal, for 1872,	10 00
John Young, Jr., per diem pay and mileage as Jury Commissioner	210 28
A. B. Hayden, per diem pay as Jury Commissioner,	230 00
John McClelland, per diem pay and mileage as Jury Commissioner	74 06
Chas. B. Strain, per diem pay as Jury Commissioner,	65 00
Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, balance of fees of office for December, 1872	3,466 43
Deputies and clerks of Hugh S. Fleming, for December, 1872	1,045 75
John H. Hare, Sheriff, salary from January 1 to December 1, 1873	5,500 00
Deputies, clerks and travelling expenses in Sheriff's office, from January 1 to December 1, 1873	12,246 90
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	6,000 00
Clerks in Prothonotary's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	8,566 25
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	3,999 98
Clerks in Recorder's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	12,285 90
Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	3,000 00
Clerks in Clerk of Courts' office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,828 33
Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	4,000 30
Peter Dressler, salary as Special Detective to District Attorney, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	1,000 00
J. B. Flack, Assistant District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873	1,500 00
Clerk to Assistant District Attorney, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	499 97
Joseph H. Gray, Register, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,500 00
Clerks in Register's office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	1,564 33
Alex. Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	2,347 39
Clerk in Clerk of Orphans' Court office, from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	960 00
J. G. West, Coroner, salary from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	2,000 00
R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, in full of State tax, collected by Recorder Hunter,	1,172 00
For amount collected by Register Gray, to Nov. 1, 1872	272 50
	134,559 37

Appropriation No. 4.
Commissioners' Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Thos. D. Patterson, for copying Assessor's duplicates, per contract	1,810 71	
Postage, telegrams, express charges, &c	15 54	
Miss A. I. Motheral, for copying Register's lists, per contract	154 00	
Extra clerk hire in office	356 00	
		2,336 25

Appropriation No. 5.
Assessment of Taxes.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Assessors, Assistant Assessors, assessing, registering and enrolling militia		12,570 66

Appropriation No. 6.
Election Expenses.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Election Officers, house rent, assessors, constables and ballot boxes		9,267 16

Appropriation No. 7.
Constables.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Vagrant commitments per Mayor Blackmore	5,709 38	
" " " " Callow	571 55	
" " " sundry aldermen and justices of the peace	46 84	
Thompson, arresting horse thief, and mileage,	52 00	
J. B. Timmony, for arresting horse thief,	20 00	
		6,399 77

Appropriation No. 8.
Coroner's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Inquests, including fees paid justices of the peace and Coroner West	2,931 50	
Coroner's jurors	335 00	
Post mortem examinations	1,285 00	
Burial expenses	840 00	
Coroner's office rent, water rent, janitor, &c	353 65	
		5,745 15

Appropriation No. 9.
Printing and Stationery.

Warrants countersigned for—		
B. Coursin, for printing blanks for all offices	2,457 40	
Stevenson & Foster, printing and stationery	4,062 00	
Wm. G. Johnston & Co., printing and stationery	88 04	
J. R. Weldin & Co., stationery	354 04	
Bakewell & Marthens, for printing, (including Controller's Report)	481 45	
J. A. Irwin, for printing	65 75	
Jackson, Moore & Co., for printing	43 17	
Myers & Schoyer, for printing and blank books	97 10	
McCallister, Jackson & McEwen, printing Fire Marshal's Report	225 75	
Moore, Kincaid & Nesbit, for printing	10 00	
A. A. Anderson & Sons, " "	9 50	
McCallister, Jackson & McEwen, for printing	3 00	
Ogden & Vance, for printing	15 00	
J. B. Dodge & Co., for books, &c	37 50	
J. A. Clarke & Co., " "	15 50	
Backofen & Son, for Recorder's Plan Books	350 00	
Surveyor General of Penn'a. for Map of Reserve Tract, opp. Pittsburgh	34 75	
Certified copies of Acts of Assembly	5 75	
Ernest Luft, for lettering books, &c	3 50	
Postage furnished the different offices	13 95	
G. W. Thurston, for Directory,	15 00	
DeHaan & Bro., for steel pens	20 00	
Webster & Morton, for steel pens	21 20	
For advertising in—		
Pittsburgh Dispatch	3,096 75	
Pittsburgh Gazette	2,789 65	
Pittsburgh Post	912 00	
Pittsburgh Commercial	2,302 65	
Pittsburgh Times	84 00	
Pittsburgh Evening Leader	12 50	
Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph	326 00	
Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle	38 25	
Pittsburgh Legal Journal	547 50	
Allegheny Mail	444 25	
Freiheits Freund	3,177 25	
		22,160 15

Appropriation No. 10.
Court House.

Warrants countersigned for—		
H. Fleming, office furniture, belonging to him	496 13	
J. Houchley, for furniture for various offices	102 00	
D. W. Huntsman & Co., for office furniture	73 00	
T. B. Young & Co., for furniture for various offices	23 00	
J. M. Irwin, for furniture for various offices	195 67	
J. W. Woodwell & Co., for office furniture	43 50	
A. Wineman, cushions for settees in jury rooms.	96 00	
G. H. Dauler & Sons, for chairs	67 50	
C. G. Hammer & Sons, desk in Sheriff's office	80 00	
Hall's Safe Co., safe in Recorder's office	95 00	

Reisick & Bro., safe in Orphans' Court..... 99 00
T. Barnes, safe in Sheriff's office and safe key. 453 00
Meyer & Son, desks. R'drs. & Clk Courts' offices. 119 00
P. C. Duffey, cash boxes for Treasurer..... 8 00
O. McClintock & Co., carpet for Register's office, 79 18
McFarland & Collins, for linoleum for Sheriff's and Controller's office..... 308 09
Dunlap & Snaman, carpet for Clerk of Courts' office and Court of Common Pleas..... 872 15
H. McCallum, carpets for Orphans', Quarter Sessions, Engineer's and Coroner's offices..... 945 86
A. Wineman, making and laying carpet for Court Common Pleas and Clerk of Courts' offices 144 70
R. W. Roberts, making and laying carpet for Court of Quarter Sessions..... 101 09
Nicholson & Thompson, for cleaning carpets.... 45 93
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., for fire insurance, 25 00
D. W. C. Carroll, for grate bars..... 209 07
Joseph H. Davis, plumbing and gas fitting..... 425 08
Craig Bros., " " " 407 10
Weldon & Kelly, shades in Recorder's office..... 9 60
John Jenkins, globes and holders 30 00
W. Kerr, for carpenter work, per contract &c. 352 79
D. Fritz & Bro., for carpenter work..... 17 32
J. B. Ingham & Son, for carpenter work..... 130 00
J. D. & G. B. Chalmers, for carpenter work..... 414 94
McQuewan & Douglas, for lumber..... 5 04
A. Seanor, oiling book cases in Treasurer's office 12 00
Repairing chairs..... 7 00
J. F. Cluley, glazing..... 31 80
W. J. Flinn, painting and glazing..... 116 60
Bassett & Brown, painting and glazing..... 35 00
David Stewart, painting and glazing..... 69 00
W. G. Dunseath, for repairing clocks 6 00
J. R. Reed & Co., " " 1 25
Marshall & Bro., taking down and altering railing in Clerk of Courts' office..... 30 00
Higby, Cust & Co., for tumblers..... 6 35
R. E. Breed, for queensware..... 11 75
W. H. Scott, for mason work..... 146 58
Thompson & Smith, for bricklaying..... 103 00
John Wiggins, for plastering..... 4 50
Evan Jones, for plastering..... 2 50
N. Schwartz, for tinware..... 84 93
Geo. B. Miltenberger, water filter..... 13 00
Sands & Reineman, for water coolers..... 35 50
Stevens & Cartwright, for hardware..... 29 12
J. G. Pearson, for locksmithing..... 94 95
E. Silmaker, for locksmithing..... 4 00
Lane Bros., fire irons..... 5 50
P. H. Laufman, for coal shovels..... 2 50
Garrison & Co., for stoves..... 36 75
White, Orr & Co., for towelling..... 12 80
J. Brown, for repairing seal, Clerk of Courts..... 5 00
Thompson & Bro., for maps..... 10 90
P. C. Duffy, for repairing roof..... 119 00
Aiken & Co., for slate..... 10 49
M. Froner, for wheelbarrow..... 31 85
J. D. Thompson & Co., for brushes, sponges, &c. 62 38
J. Loughridge, for brush and combs, for Commissioners' office..... 1 35
Wm. A. Mardoff, for brooms..... 45 00
Miller & Shannon, for dusters..... 4 50
H. Patterson & Co., for kindling wood..... 15 00
Forrester & Alston, for remov'g stone and rubbish 29 20
John Hogan, for cleaning side walks..... 6 00
Wm. Diehl, for whitewashing boiler room..... 8 00
J. W. Smith, for whitewashing and cleaning sundry offices..... 343 00
J. D. Owens, for whitewashing and cleaning sundry offices..... 463 00
Washing towels..... 68 50

8,599 29

Appropriation No. 11.
County Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—
J. W. Shephard, for bread..... 1,445 02
Hugh Ward, for bread..... 1,373 19
Wm. Peters, for meat..... 1,458 48
Woodworth & Davidson, for potatoes..... 129 64
O. H. Woodworth, for potatoes..... 195 32
A. Bricker & Sons, for potatoes..... 168 78
L. Susman, for second-hand clothing..... 105 90
D. DeHaan, for second-hand clothing..... 5 25
Geo. Albree, Son & Co., for boots and shoes..... 91 30
A. Wilson & Co., for soap and candles..... 267 60
H. Freese, for vegetables..... 272 27
W. P. R. R., for tickets for prisoners to W'k H'se 585 45
D. McMullen, for saw-dust..... 45 00
Jos. H. Davis, for plumbing, steam and gasfitting 1,100 28
Craig Bros., for plumbing, steam and gas fitting 570 97
Altvater & Co., for water pipes used in construction of jail..... 60 32
J. B. Smith, for carpenter work..... 31 50
Wm. Kerr, for carpenter work..... 141 37
John Scott, for mason work..... 176 62
Thompson & Smith, for brick laying..... 15 25
C. D. Kettenburgh, for locksmithing..... 96 80
John Cochran & Bro., for iron door, &c..... 71 00
Wilbert Glenn, for cleaning boilers..... 4 50
J. F. Cluley, for painting and glazing..... 27 55
Lewis Allen, for paper hanging..... 85 27
J. R. Taylor, iron screen work 25 00
W. A. Scandrett, extra boarding for prisoners.. 221 05
A. W. Smith, " " " .. 237 25
N. Schwartz, for tinware..... 66 60
Voight & McGraw, salt, lime and buckets..... 45 50
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., for blankets..... 156 75
Wm. Barker & Co., for blankets..... 151 20
A. Fisher, straw, $189 22; A. G. Thompson, ditto, $42 91..... 232 13
J. McFarland, straw, $20 40; H. Shilling, ditto, $21 00; J. A. Gilliland, $27 90..... 69 30
J. D. Thompson, brushes, $87 90; H. B. Long, gum hose, $74 00..... 161 90
Western Penitentiary, ticking, $182 88; Langkamp & Son, baskets, $7 00..... 189 88
Adams Express Co., freight, $2 20; N. Anshutz, castings, $2 10..... 4 30
H. McCallum & Co., for carpets, $49 09; W. A. Mardoff, brooms, $22 50..... 71 59
C. G. Hammer & Sons, for furniture, $19 50; Stevenson & Foster, stationery, $33 65..... 53 15
J. B. Chandler, dockets for B'd of Pub. Charities 82 25

10,292 48

Appropriation No. 12.
Court House and Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—
Pittsburgh Gas Company..... 3,952 96
J. H. Davis, gas, water and steam fitting..... 103 00
W. A. Mardoff & Co., for brooms..... 24 00
Kinder Blair, for ice..... 170 04
Putting in coal..... 384 15
Loomis & Collingwood, insur'ce on steam boilers 190 00
M. & M. Insurance Co., for fire insurance..... 25 00
Western " " " 25 00
Eureka " " " 25 00
Monongahela " " " 25 00
City " " " 25 00
National " " " 25 00
Pittsburgh " " " 25 00
Allegheny " " " 25 00
Peoples " " " 25 00
Lippincott & Co., for shovels..... 4 50
Removing ashes..... 87 50
A. S. Petrie, for coal..... 1,446 72
Castle Shannon R. R. Co., for coal..... 941 60
Wm. Burke, for grading and sodding Court House grounds..... 244 00
J. Hughes, painting chimneys..... 8 00
City of Pittsburgh, water rent..... 1.282 50

Marshall Bros., repairing iron grate 20 00
Thompson & Smith, setting steam boiler 67 00

9,150 97

Appropriation No. 13.
Court of Quarter Sessions.

Warrants countersigned for—
Grand jurors..... 4,536 05
Petit jurors..... 16,659 78
Mayors, aldermen, justices of the peace and witness fees, per taxation of Clerk of Courts..... 9,299 54
Constables, quarterly returns..... 1,23585
Fees of Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff..... 646 53
" John H. Hare, " 1,973 6
" Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts..... 1,303 95
" Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney..... 1,488 00
" Jno. W. Riddell, Ass't Dist. Att'y for '67 3 34
Allegheny County Home, fines for Sunday liquor selling refunded..... 425 00
Boarding jurors and tipstaves in homicide cases 120 00
Conveying goods to Court House in Braunlein murder case..... 9 50
F. A. Klein, Sundry fines refunded, paid into County Treasury in error, instead of Treasury Boro of Etna..... 42 00

37,743 19

Appropriation No. 14.
Court of Common Pleas.

Warrants countersigned for—
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, fees for drawing jurors... 183 00
John H. Hare, " " " " ... 820 00
Jurors' pay..... 17,481 15

18,484 15

Appropriation No. 15.
District Court.

Warrants countersigned for—
John H. Hare, Sheriff, fees for drawing jurors 580 00
Jurors' pay..... 14,480 54

15,060 54

Appropriation No. 16.
Supreme Court.

Warrants countersigned for—
T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, costs, office rent, and expenses of Western District of Pennsylvania..... 792 00
Tipstaves' pay..... 437 00

1,229 00

Appropriation No. 17.
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Warrants countersigned for—
J. Blackmore, Mayor, discharged larceny cases 117 70
A. P. Callow, Mayor, discharged larceny cases 474 45
Ald. Krehan, salary as Committing Magistrate, South Side, in full..... 100 00
Ald. Barker, salary as Committing Magistrate, South Side, in full..... 33 33
Ald Barker, costs in discharged larceny cases 148 65
Ald. Donaldson, cost in discharged larceny cases 300 75
Ald. Kerr, costs in discharged larceny cases 268 90
Ald. Koenig, costs in discharged larceny cases 115 25
Ald. McMaster, costs in discharged larceny cases 94 60
Ald. Strain, costs in discharged larceny cases 82 45
Ald. Shore, costs in discharged larceny cases 58 50
Ald. Thomas, costs in discharged larceny cases 57 55
Ald. O'Donnell, cost in discharged larceny cases 46 35
Ald. Neeper, costs in discharged larceny cases 23 75
Ald. Kreuter, costs in discharged larceny cases 23 70
Ald. Anderson, cost in discharged larceny cases 20 15
Ald. Logan, costs in discharged larceny cases 17 20
Ald. Hollingshead, cost discharged larceny cases 14 65
Ald. Suter, costs in discharged larceny cases 14 19
Ald. Butler, costs in discharged larceny cases 11 15
Ald. Chess, costs in discharged larceny cases 9 80
Ald. Martin, costs in discharged larceny cases 5 00
Ald. Rudisil, costs in discharged larceny cases. 4 30
Ald. Allen, costs in discharged larceny cases. 4 05

2,046 42

Appropriation No. 18.
State Auditor.

Warrants countersigned for—
B. F. Kennedy, in full, for services for 1873..... 195 00

Appropriation No. 19.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Warrants countersigned for—
State Tax, 1872..... 49,470 30
County Treasurer's Commissions for collecting State tax..... 59 30

49,529 60

Appropriation No. 20.
Bridges.

John Dawson, material for repairing bridge over Deer Creek..... 55 00
Samuel Halstead, superintending bridge over Deer Creek..... 4 00
W. G. Bingham repairing bridge at Mansfield..... 12 50
J. W. Robinson, building bridge over Long Run.. 228 00
King Iron Bridge Co., building bridge at Hammersville..... 1,845 00
Clarke & Co., painting notice for bridge at Mansfield..... 6 50
Wm. Hughes, repairing bridge in Jefferson Township..... 66 48
James Davis, repairing bridge over Miller Run... 12 00
Thos. Bartley, building " " " " ... 266 00
Wm. Ewing, Jr., for repairing bridge at Ewing's Mills..... 72 00
Henry Adams, repairing bridge over Robinson Run..... 13 59
Eph. Norris, for building bridge at Hammersville 752 00
Peter Bradshaw, for repairing bridge over Peters Creek..... 10 80
John A. Richey, for building bridge over Lowry's Run..... 1,182 50
Daniel McCain, for repairing bridge over Turtle Creek..... 275 13
Wm. Hill, for building and repairing bridge at Mansfield..... 5,523 20
L. P. Yerkinson, for repairing bridge at Broadhead Station..... 53 00
Daniel McCain, for repairing bridge at Sharpsburg..... 113 47
G. P. Armstrong, for repairing bridge over Puckety Creek..... 40 00
Wm. Davis, for repairing bridge over Bull Creek. 60 00
Wm. Carson, for " " " Deer " 12 00
J. W. Robinson, for " " " Killbuck " 122 00
Alex. Curley, for filling approach to bridge over Chartiers Creek..... 266 00
James Hindman, repairing bridge over Peters Creek..... 16 00
Wm. Bradshaw, for repairing bridge over Peters Creek..... 63 00
F. K. Nuher, for repairing bridge at Keouon's..... 99 00
Eli Myers, " " " Hall's Run... 158 00
James Hindman, " " " Peters Creek. 25 44
Hill & McQuilty, " " " Boyce's Mills 175 00
Geo. Redover, " " " Saw Mill Run 93 69
Daniel McCain, for " " " the mouth of Chartiers Creek 2,450 00
Isaac Vance, for building bridge at Mansfield..... 3,648 00
Hugh Wallace, for repairing bridge at Oakdale... 35 00
E. H. Roach, for repairing bridge over Pine Creek..... 5 00
J. W. Robinson, for building bridge at Guffey's Run..... 587 01
J. W. Robinson, for repairing bridge at Sewickley Creek..... 71 00
Charles O'Brien, for building bridge at Sodom..... 268 67
John Bruce, for building bridge over Brush Creek 480 80
S. Seifer, for securing bridge over Deer Creek..... 30 00
J. H. Rath, for repairing bridge over Watson's Run..... 135 00
George Blackburn, for repairing bridge at Hammersville..... 3 00
James Patterson, for repairing bridge over Deer Creek..... 90 00
John Gilfillan, for hauling timber for Sodom bridge..... 10 00
King Iron Bridge Co., for bridge at Sodom..... 586 21
E. Kennedy, for repairing bridge over Bull Creek 13 25
Daniel McCain, for " " " Turtle " 5 16
Sundry Viewers, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions..... 112 00
Buggy hire for Commissioners viewing bridges..... 15 40
Freight on iron bridge to Sodom..... 83 20

20,250 00

Appropriation No. 21.
Roads.

Warrants countersigned for—
Archibald Kennedy, damages Ohio Township... 50 00
John M. Woods, " Moon " ... 75 00
John Phillips, " " " ... 40 00
Hezekiah Nixon, " Scott " ... 37 00
Samuel Nixon, " " " ... 50 00
William Nixon, " " " ... 50 00
James Glenn, " " " ... 115 00
William B. Lea, " " " ... 37 00
John H. Oliver, " " " ... 40 00
J. Lindsay, " " " ... 84 00
J. M. Lindsay, " " " ... 60 00
W. H. Clarke, damages, North Fayette Tp. 50 00
John P. Ewing, damages, North Fayette Tp. 220 00
Alex. Campbell, damages, North Fayette Township..... 40 00
Elizabeth J. Cairns, damages, Crescent Township..... 50 00
J. F. Ferree, damages, Moon Township..... 25 00
Artists and Viewers in sundry districts, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions..... 924 00

1,947 00

Appropriation No. 22.
Pennsylvania Reform School. (House of Refuge.)

Warrants countersigned for—
Maintenance of inmates to Dec. 1, 1873..... 16,381 01
Commitments by sundry magistrates 123 10

16,504 11

Appropriation No. 23.
Western Penitentiary.

Warrants countersigned for—
Maintenance of inmates for 1873..... 12,597 60

Appropriation No. 24.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Warrants countersigned for—
Maintenance of patients to Oct. 1, 1873..... 8,610 25

Appropriation No. 25.
Work House and Inebriate Asylum.

Warrants countersigned for—
Treasurer of Board of Managers, for balance of one mill tax, 1872, and on account for 1873..... 45,000 00

Appropriation No. 26.
Sinking Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—
Amount of annual appropriation..... 25,000 00

Appropriation No. 27.
Premium on Fox Scalps.

Warrants countersigned for scalps of foxes killed, viz.:—
South Fayette Township..... 8 00
North " " 75
Elizabeth " 2 00
Upper St. Clair " 4 50
Robinson " 6 25
Moon " 4 50
Findlay " 3 75
Ross " 75
Indiana " 2 25
Plum " 2 25
East Deer " 75

35 75

Appropriation No. 28.
Unseated Land Tax.

No warrants drawn on this appropriation for 1873.

Appropriation No. 29.
Law Library.

Warrants countersigned for—
J. B. Dodge, for law books..... 423 05
G. W. Hamilton, for law books..... 6 40
F. G. Kay, for law books 55 00
Gould & Sons, for law books..... 400 00
C. W. Robb, Treasurer, for law books..... 673 00
T. J. Keenan, Secretary, for law books..... 3,082 30
Acts of Assembly 1 00
John H. Hunter, for four book cases..... 240 00
Express charges..... 65
Librarian, (salary)..... 390 00
Janitor 72 00

5,343 40

Appropriation No. 30.
Gas Inspection.

Warrants countersigned for—
R. H. Smith, salary as gas inspector 2,500 00
R. H. Smith, on acc't of expenses assessed on gas companies..... 2,000 00

4,500 00

Appropriation No. 31.
Recorder's Index Commission.

Warrants countersigned for—
R. B. Petty, in full of his contract..... 1,401 00
Eben Williams, per order of Index Commission 4,000 00

5,401 00

Appropriation No. 32.
Contingent Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—
Graham & Spangler, rent County Superintendent's office..... 286 25
Refurnishing County Superintendent's office..... 453 83
Annual allowance for Allegheny County Teachers' Institute..... 200 00
Annual allowance Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute..... 200 00
Janitor for County Superintendent's office..... 12 00
Gong for Fire Marshal..... 150 00
New measures for Allegheny County Sealer of Weights and Measures..... 48 00
Artists' fees in division of Indiana Township.... 15 00

1,365 08

$647,113 49

Total amount of countersigned warrants issued in 1873, per detailed statement..... 647,113 49
Outstanding warrants of 1862 paid in 1873..... 15 25
" " " 1872 " " " 50

647,129 24

Countersigned warrants of 1873 outstanding at this date, viz.: No. 1488, for $8 25 and 7,226 for $22 50..... 30 75

Total payments of countersigned warrants by the Treasurer in 1873..... **$647,098 49**

RECAPITULATION.

Total cash receipts of the County for 1873, including cash on hand, January 1, 1873..... **$765,016 03**
Total cash expenditures of the County for 1873.... **647,098 49**

Cash in County Treasury subject to countersigned warrants..... **$117,917 54**

Tabular Statement showing Receipts and Expenditures of each Department of the County from Jan. 1st, 1873, to Jan. 1st, 1874.

		Receipts.	Expenditures.
No. 1	Matured Debt		25,150 00
2	Interest	11,053 85	130,040 15
3	Fees and Salaries	101,833 17	134,559 37
4	Commissioners' Office		2,336 25
5	Assessment of Taxes		12,570 66
6	Election Expenses		9,267 16
7	Constables		6,399 77
8	Coroner's Office		5,745 15
9	Printing and Stationery	4,962 20	22,160 15
10	Court House	8 00	8,599 29
11	County Jail	2,272 00	10,292 48
12	Court House and Jail		9,150 97
13	Court of Quarter Sessions	8,985 53	37,743 19
14	Court of Common Pleas	1,446 00	18,484 15
15	District Court	422 00	15,060 54
16	Supreme Court		1,229 00
17	Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	140 00	2,046 42
18	State Auditor		195 00
19	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		49 529 60
20	Bridges		20,250 00
21	Roads	12 00	1,947 00
22	House of Refuge		16,504 11
23	Western Penitentiary		12,597 60
24	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	5,852 80	8,610 25
25	Work House and Inebriate Asylum		45,000 00
26	Sinking Fund		25,000 00
27	Premium on Fox Scalps		35 75
28	Unseated Land Tax		
29	Law Library		5,343 40
30	Gas Inspection	4,671 57	4,500 00
31	Recorder's Index Commission		5,401 00
32	Contingent Fund		1,365 08
	County Gauger	461 14	
	County, State and Work House Taxes 1873 and former years	467,046 46	
	Countersigned Warrants of 1873 outstanding	30 75	
	" " " other years paid in 1873		15 75
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1873	155,849 31	
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1, 1874		117,917 54
		765,046 78	765,046 78

Statement of Revenue and Expenses of Offices under the provisions of the Fee Bill.

No separate account of this form is kept on the County books, but the items, as stated here, were eliminated from the several appropriations to which they were properly charged. This is the first statement that could be fully rendered in this form since the inauguration of the salary system of paying county officers by Act of Assembly, passed in 1871, with supplements thereto.

In further explanation it may be stated that, although some of the officers show a loss to the County, yet, in all of them, with the exception of the Sheriff's office, the law required that in case any loss should accrue to the County in payment of the established salaries, the amount, whatever it may be, must be deducted from the officer's salary. Final settlements of this kind are generally made at the close of the officer's term.

In addition to the salaries stated here the following items are allowed, of which no account is made: The Sheriff and Coroner are allowed by law to retain mileage; the District Attorney five per cent. commissions for collecting forfeited recognizances; the Recorder the fees charged for searches; the Register percentage for the collection of collateral inheritance tax, and the Clerk of Courts $2 00 each on all licenses issued.

Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, revenue of office for December, 1872		4,512 18
Salaries of clerks and deputies for December, '72	1,045 75	
Hugh S. Fleming, balance of fees of office	3,466 43	4,512 18
John H. Hare, Sheriff, revenue of office from Jan. 1, '73, to December 1, '73	15,360 96	
Collected for advertising Sheriff sales	3,820 20	19,181 16
John H. Hare, salary from Jan. 1, '73 to Dec. 1, 1873	5,500 00	
Salaries and expenses of deputies and clerks, to December 1, 1873	12,246 90	
Office printing, stationery and advertising Sheriff sales, &c., not including Sheriff's proclamations for elections	6,856 86	24,603 36
Balance loss to the County		5,422 60
Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, revenue of office from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873		6,225 34
Wm. H. M. Cleary, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to December 1, '73	3,000 00	
Salaries of clerks	2,828 33	
Office printing and stationery	451 80	6,280 13
Balance loss to the County		54 79
Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	3,307 89	
Collected for advertising	45 00	3,352 89
Alexander Hilands, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to December 1, '73, on acc't	2,347 39	
Salary of clerk	960 00	
Printing and stationery for office	11700	3,424 44
Balance loss to the County		71 55
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, revenue of office (not including amount collected for State tax) from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	21,660 16	
Collected for advertising	43 00	21,703 16
Joseph Ross, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	6,000,00	
Salaries of Clerks	8,566 25	
Office printing, stationery and advertising	1,230 03	15,796 28
Balance gain to the County		5,906 88
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, 73, (not including amount collected for State tax)		27,824 90
R. J. Richardson, salary Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	3,999 98	
Salaries of Clerks, from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	12,285 90	
Printing and stationery for office	295 21	16,581 09
Balance gain to the County		11,243 81
Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73		5,178 96
T. M. Bayne, salary Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	4,000 30	
Printing and stationery for office	99 24	4,099 54
Balance gain to the County		1,079 42
Joseph H. Gray, Register, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73, (not including State tax,)	4,263 68	
Collected for advertising	1,052 50	5,316 18
J. H. Gray, salary Dec. 1, '72 to Dec. 1, 1873	2,500 00	
Salary of Clerks from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73	1,564 33	
Printing, stationery and advertising for office	1,213 10	5,277 43
Balance gain to the County		38 75
J. G. West, Coroner, revenue of office from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, '73		2,432 75
J. G. West, salary from Dec. 1, '72, to Dec. 1, 1873	2,000 00	
Office rent and expenses	323 75	
Stationery	10 00	2,333 75
Balance gain to the County		99 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in Prothonotary's office	5,906 88	
" " Recorder's "	11,243 81	
" " Dist. Att'ys. "	1,079 42	
" " Register's "	38 75	
" " Coroner's "	99 00	18,367 86
Loss in Sheriff's office	5,422 60	
" " Clerk of Courts' office	54 79	
" " " " Orphans' Court, office	71 55	5,548 94
Balance		12,818 92
Less salaries of Assistant District Attorney and his clerk, formerly paid out of the fees of his office, but now out of the County treasury, viz.:		
Salary of Assistant District Attorney	1,500 00	
Salary of Asst. Dist. Attorney's clerk	500 00	2,000 00
Net gain to the County		$10,818 92

Tabular Statement of Collections and Exonerations of outstanding Taxes of 1872, per Controller's Report, January 1, 1873

District.	Tax.	Outstanding.	Collected.	Exonerated.
PITTSBURGH.				
1st Ward	County	$2,173 99	$1,654 69	$ 519 30
"	State	5 48	4 03	1 45
"	Workhouse	425 96	323 10	102 86
2d "	County	1,901 34	1,257 14	644 20
"	State	61 48	46 75	14 70
"	Workhouse	380 31	253 42	126 89
3d "	County	1,525 43	692 38	833 05
"	State	29 50	14 44	6 07
"	Workhouse	305 19	139 42	165 77
4th "	County	2,046 86	1,327 97	718 89
"	State	6 71	66	6 05
"	Workhouse	409 26	265 75	143 51
5th "	County	1,257 01	705 40	551 61
"	State	4 55	1 54	3 01
"	Workhouse	251 40	145 05	106 35
6th "	County	1,702 05	1,075 05	627 00
"	State	4 06	3 58	48
"	Workhouse	339 45	214 05	125 40
7th "	County	1,597 96	1,102 75	595 20
"	State	18 95	15 94	3 01
"	Workhouse	339 57	220 54	119 03
8th "	County	1,856 55	1,269 28	587 27
"	State	33 90	14 69	19 21
"	Workhouse	371 82	265 97	105 35
9th "	County	1,498 75	35 75	1,463 00
"	State	6 84	6 54	30
"	Workhouse	305 77	13 17	292 60
10th "	County	1,048 67	13 12	1,035 55
"	State	3 13	3 13	
"	Workhouse	209 67	2 56	207 11
11th "	County	1,468 20	1,202 80	265 40
"	State	13 12	12 38	74
"	Workhouse	293 70	240 64	53 06
12th "	County	2,746 90	1,109 29	1,637 61
"	State	6 83	5 35	1 48
"	Workhouse	549 80	253 29	296 51
13th "	County	1,461 17	1,144 51	316 66
"	State	8 14	7 13	1 01
"	Workhouse	292 68	230 54	62 14
14th "	County	1,660 40	826 84	842 56
"	State	7 82	5 88	1 94
"	Workhouse	334 38	165 69	168 69
15th "	County	1,211 50	775 68	435 82
"	State	68	52	16
"	Workhouse	242 34	155 17	87 17
16th "	County	1,641 46	968 47	672 99
"	State	7 72	5 95	1 77
"	Workhouse	328 19	193 55	134 64
17th "	County	2,221 45	1,259 88	961 57
"	State	4 53	2 10	2 43
"	Workhouse	444 16	252 17	191 99
19th "	County	841 57	585 79	255 78
"	State	33 58	28 21	5 37
"	Workhouse	167 94	129 76	47 18
20th "	County	1,163 51	749 97	413 54
"	State	24 82	16 18	8 64
"	Workhouse	232 72	151 46	81 26
21st "	County	882 32	522 59	359 03
"	State	46 46	16 84	29 62
"	Workhouse	176 57	104 53	72 04
22d "	County	910 33	593 72	316 61
"	State	48 54	28 21	20 33
"	Workhouse	182 10	118 95	63 09
ALLEGHENY.				
1st Ward	County	2,334 39	1,921 11	413 28
"	State	36 75	33 32	3 43
"	Workhouse	466 94	384 28	82 66
3d "	County	4,958 55	3,568 04	1,390 51
"	State	49 92	29 32	20 60
"	Workhouse	991 92	713 82	278 10
4th "	County	4,195 37	3,078 12	1,117 25
"	State	24 17	23 42	75
"	Workhouse	838 66	615 16	223 50
5th "	County	3,215 36	2,233 71	981 65
"	State	13 22	13 22	
"	Workhouse	643 17	446 85	196 32
7th Ward	County	1,609 81	1,250 16	359 65
"	State	8 26	8 26	
"	Workhouse	319 84	249 73	70 11
BOROUGHS.				
Bellevue	County	201 63	163 87	37 76
"	State	6 69	5 24	1 36
"	Poor	40 31	32 75	7 56
"	Workhouse	40 31	32 75	7 56
Mt. Washington	County	736 50	553 20	183 30
"	State	14 88	13 86	1 02
"	Poor	147 99	111 03	36 66
"	Workhouse	147 99	111 03	36 66
Union	County	511 03	354 34	156 69
"	State	1 66	1 28	38
"	Poor	102 26	70 92	31 34
"	Workhouse	102 29	71 32	30 94
Temperanceville	County	581 20	444 05	137 15
"	State	3 86	3 74	12
"	Poor	116 23	88 80	27 43
"	Workhouse	116 23	88 80	27 43
Monongahela	County	277 55	145 78	131 77
"	State	4 70	3 26	1 44
"	Poor	55 31	28 97	26 34
"	Workhouse	55 31	28 97	26 34
West Pittsburgh	County	483 54	279 24	204 30
"	State	3 35	2 55	80
"	Poor	96 71	55 91	40 80
"	Workhouse	96 71	56 06	40 65
McKeesport	County	1,371 44	1,135 32	236 12
"	State	62 24	47 80	14 44
"	Poor	274 30	227 08	47 22
"	Workhouse	274 30	227 08	47 22
Elizabeth	County	641 61	512 14	129 47
"	State	19 82	17 46	2 36
"	Poor	128 33	102 44	25 89
"	Workhouse	128 33	102 44	25 89
TOWNSHIPS.				
Wilkins	County	1,616 87	1,308 72	313 15
"	State	22 27	19 48	2 79
"	Poor	323 23	260 60	62 63
"	Workhouse	323 23	260 60	62 63
Reserve	County	808 07	265 78	542 29
"	State	14 52		14 52
"	Poor	161 69	54 09	107 60
"	Workhouse	161 69	54 09	107 60
Chartiers	County	952 92	769 92	183 00
"	State	11 49	10 88	61
"	Poor	189 94	153 35	36 59
"	Workhouse	189 94	153 35	36 59
Jefferson	County	1,020 03	790 37	229 66
"	State	20 77	16 36	4 41
"	Poor	204 58	158 80	45 78
"	Workhouse	204 58	158 80	45 78
Forward	County	823 40	709 76	113 64
"	State	23 64	17 58	6 06
"	Poor	164 80	142 04	22 76
"	Workhouse	164 80	142 04	22 76
Indiana	County	1,361 11	1,182 51	178 60
"	State	34 11	29 98	4 13
"	Poor	272 00	236 31	35 69
"	Workhouse	272 00	236 31	35 69
Union	County	537 74	410 52	127 22
"	State	13 04	6 99	6 05
"	Poor	107 83	83 39	24 44
"	Workhouse	107 83	82 39	25 44
Shaler	County	435 11	382 21	52 90
"	State	17 93	12 76	5 17
"	Poor	87 28	76 70	10 58
"	Workhouse	87 28	76 70	10 58
Mifflin	County	2,448 81	1,922 57	526 24
"	State	57 73	49 61	8 12
"	Poor	489 48	384 19	105 29
"	Workhouse	489 48	384 19	105 29
East Deer	County	796 40	694 65	101 75
"	State	23 70	20 47	3 23
"	Poor	159 21	138 86	20 35
"	Workhouse	159 21	138 86	20 35
North End	County	562 86	396 71	166 15
"	State	12 31	10 58	1 73
"	Poor	112 56	79 32	33 24
"	Workhouse	112 56	79 32	33 24

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of County, State and Workhouse Taxes of 1872, outstanding January 1, 1873		$78,344 54
Am't of County, State and Workhouse taxes '72 lost	$25,640 46	
Am't of County, State and W'khouse taxes '72 col'd	52,704 08	
		78,344 54
Am't of Poor taxes of 1872 outst'g January 1, '73		3,233 74
Amount of Poor tax of 1872 lost	748 19	
" " " " collected	2,485 55	
		3,233 74

Tabular Statement of County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes assessed for the year 1873, with Collections, Exonerations, Discounts and Amounts uncollected.

Districts.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Discounts	Exon.	Outst'g.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	$1,599,608	County	$15,996 08	$13,426 72	$703 07	.....	$1,866 29
"		State	110 19	59 82	3 15	.....	47 22
"		Work House	3,199 23	2,685 55	140 63	.....	373 05
2d "	1,441,570	County	14,415 70	12,176 59	631 24	.....	1,607 87
"		State	232 61	184 54	9 10	.....	39 17
"		Work House	2,883 21	2,435 22	126 24	.....	321 75
3d "	1,712,345	County	17,123 45	15,129 06	792 10	.....	1,202 29
"		State	77 34	53 07	2 76	.....	21 51
"		Work House	3,424 77	3,026 03	158 43	.....	240 31
4th "	1,891,981	County	18,919 81	15,777 20	825 38	.....	2,317 23
"		State	171 90	130 39	6 86	.....	34 65
"		Work House	3,783 98	3,155 45	165 08	.....	463 45
5th "	527,153	County	5,271 53	3,858 71	198 55	.....	1,214 27
"		State	10 67	7 80	39	.....	2 48
"		Work House	1,054 31	771 33	39 69	.....	243 29
6th "	798,914	County	7,989 14	6,026 92	310 37	.....	1,651 85
"		State	25 85	19 58	1 01	.....	5 26
"		Work House	1,596 85	1,205 41	62 08	.....	329 36
7th "	693,531	County	6,935 31	5,256 97	271 08	.....	1,407 26
"		State	77 20	57 80	3 04	.....	16 36
"		Work House	1,387 18	1,051 46	54 22	.....	281 50
8th "	622,086	County	6,220 86	4,471 60	223 58	.....	1,525 64
"		State	59 59	51 65	2 70	.....	15 24
"		Work House	1,244 17	894 33	44 72	.....	305 12
9th "	1,118,670	County	11,186 70	8,768 21	457 55	.....	1,960 94
"		State	58 91	52 40	2 76	.....	3 76
"		Work House	2,237 41	1,753 72	91 52	.....	392 17
10th "	668,698	County	6,586 98	5,462 96	286 40	.....	847 62
"		State	20 57	16 96	89	.....	2 72
"		Work House	1,317 40	1,099 59	57 28	.....	169 53
11th "	730,727	County	7,307 27	5,513 00	285 58	.....	1,508 39
"		State	76 55	58 28	3 06	.....	15 21
"		Work House	1,461 50	1,102 64	57 18	.....	301 68
12th "	1,204,237	County	12,042 37	8,879 77	460 64	.....	2,701 96
"		State	11 26	8 21	43	.....	2 62
"		Work House	2,408 47	1,775 96	92 13	.....	540 38
13th "	443,120	County	4,431 20	2,950 72	150 66	.....	1,329 82
"		State	19 26	15 95	84	.....	2 47
"		Work House	886 18	590 10	30 13	.....	265 95
14th "	783,775	County	7,837 75	6,026 17	308 88	.....	1,502 70
"		State	97 94	80 46	4 33	.....	7 15
"		Work House	1,567 41	1,205 23	61 77	.....	300 41
15th "	533,094	County	5,330 94	3,772 87	196 27	.....	1,361 80
"		State	26 84	20 10	1 06	.....	5 69
"		Work House	1,066 18	754 48	39 25	.....	272 45
16th "	582,276	County	5,822 76	3,952 10	203 88	.....	1,666 78
"		State	39 65	26 37	1 38	.....	11 90
"		Work House	1,164 51	790 42	40 77	.....	333 32
17th "	818,922	County	8,189 22	5,927 84	306 03	.....	1,956 36
"		State	111 09	75 68	3 17	.....	31 64
"		Work House	1,637 82	1,185 69	61 01	.....	391 12
18th "	273,470	County	2,734 70	2,010 78	105 52	.....	618 40
"		State	39 28	26 26	1 38	.....	11 64
"		Work House	546 90	402 22	21 11	.....	123 57
19th "	417,970	County	4,179 70	3,108 90	162 15	.....	906 65
"		State	199 84	148 11	7 29	.....	44 44
"		Work House	835 91	621 70	32 42	.....	181 79
20th "	540,315	County	5,403 55	4,164 33	217 49	.....	1,021 73
"		State	222 04	182 72	9 57	.....	29 75
"		Work House	1,080 66	832 85	43 49	.....	201 32
21st "	373,018	County	3,730 18	1,433 86	126 36	.....	11,69 96
"		State	151 44	70 03	3 68	.....	77 73
"		Work House	746 25	486 85	25 27	.....	234 13
22d "	487,969	County	4,879 59	4,092 08	207 72	.....	579 79
"		State	285 43	235 80	11 64	.....	37 99
"		Work House	975 70	818 30	41 54	.....	115 86
23d "	346,385	County	3,465 85	2,457 88	123 79	.....	884 18
"		State	97 91	72 18	3 79	.....	21 94
"		Work House	693 83	491 50	24 75	.....	176 81
24th "	219,337	County	2,193 37	1,714 87	89 25	.....	389 25
"		State	7 05	5 15	27	.....	1 63
"		Work House	438 68	342 99	17 85	.....	77 84
25th "	513,664	County	5,136 64	3,587 04	187 96	.....	1,361 64
"		State	60 69	43 46	2 29	.....	14 94
"		Work House	1,027 22	717 17	37 58	.....	272 47
26th "	545,719	County	5,437 19	4,033 49	206 58	.....	1,197 12
"		State	36 39	26 95	1 42	.....	8 22
"		Work House	1,091 31	810 56	41 31	.....	239 44
27th "	215,190	County	2,151 90	1,320 49	67 51	.....	763 90
"		State	11 23	6 40	33	.....	4 50
"		Work House	430 38	264 11	13 80	.....	152 77
28th "	462,735	County	4,627 35	3,558 26	183 75	.....	885 34
"		State	17 02	7 50	39	.....	9 13
"		Work House	925 37	711 71	36 65	.....	176 91
29th "	434,598	County	4,345 98	3,136 69	179 09	.....	730 20
"		State	22 60	19 11	99	.....	2 50
"		Work House	869 20	685 56	35 73	.....	147 91
30th "	434,291	County	4,342 97	3,071 33	158 69	.....	1,112 89
"		State	39 65	25 25	1 23	.....	13 17
"		Work House	868 66	614 25	31 74	.....	222 67
31st "	100,962	County	1,009 52	661 07	32 59	.....	315 86
"		State	6 93	5 23	28	.....	1 42
"		Work House	201 90	132 22	6 52	.....	63 16
32d "	294,313	County	2,943 13	2,122 36	108 98	.....	711 79
"		State	36 31	28 37	1 37	.....	6 57
"		Work House	588 62	424 48	21 79	.....	142 35
33d "	232,234	County	2,322 34	1,993 45	104 19	.....	224 70
"		State	20 58	16 38	82	.....	3 38
"		Work House	464 46	398 68	20 84	.....	44 94
34th "	275,477	County	2,754 77	2,198 69	114 99	.....	441 09
"		State	11 69	9 31	48	.....	1 90
"		Work House	550 96	439 79	23 00	.....	88 17
35th "	121,139	County	1 211 39	723 67	37 45	.....	450 27
"		State	6 30	4 13	21	.....	1 96
"		Work House	242 28	144 73	7 49	.....	90 06
36th "	222,862	County	2,228 62	1,665 33	85 58	.....	477 71
"		State	22 61	16 64	87	.....	5 10
"		Work House	445 72	333 07	17 12	.....	95 53
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	1,403,248	County	14,032 48	11,291 12	578 49	.....	2,162 87
"		State	216 77	181 68	9 28	.....	25 81
"		Work House	2,806 63	2,257 96	115 68	.....	432 99
2d "	1,672,087	County	16,720 87	12,445 48	619 19	.....	3,656 20
"		State	189 19	136 89	6 82	.....	45 48
"		Work House	3,344 14	2,488 91	123 82	.....	731 41
3d "	1,461,145	County	14,611 45	9,448 78	457 90	.....	4,704 77
"		State	71 14	42 21	2 01	.....	26 92
"		Work House	2,922 29	1,889 86	91 58	.....	740 85
4th "	1,860,583	County	18,605 83	14,376 20	718 09	.....	3,511 54
"		State	146 07	113 46	5 59	.....	27 06
"		Work House	3,721 14	2,875 22	143 62	.....	702 30
6th "	1,060,007	County	10,600 07	7,507 43	380 49	.....	2,712 15
"		State	799 73	519 70	26 97	.....	253 06
"		Work House	2,120 02	1,501 76	76 11	.....	542 15
6th "	854,580	County	8,548 80	5,206 46	248 97	.....	3,093 66
"		State	225 22	94 18	4 72	.....	126 01
"		Work House	1,709 61	1,040 98	49 78	.....	618 85
7th "	463,275	County	4,632 75	2,730 48	129 68	.....	1,772 59
"		State	46 30	34 77	1 73	.....	9 80
"		Work House	927 05	546 28	25 94	.....	354 83
8th "	335,115	County	3,351 15	2,097 35	103 54	.....	1,150 26
"		State	19 98	11 93	61	.....	7 44
"		Work House	670 22	419 48	20 71	.....	230 03
9th "	258,790	County	2,587 90	1,236 10	62 56	.....	1,289 24
"		State	18 12	13 29	69	.....	4 14
"		Work House	517 56	247 20	12 51	.....	257 84
10th "	173,617	County	1,736 17	1,123 77	55 84	.....	556 56
"		State	32 43	22 78	1 14	.....	8 53
"		Work House	347 24	224 76	11 17	.....	111 31
11th "	187,564	County	1,975 64	1,437 99	71 17	.....	466 48
"		State	80 07	64 91	3 29	.....	11 87
"		Work House	295 11	287 59	14 24	.....	93 28
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickley	168,149	County	1,681 49	1 591 40	66 12	33 97	.....
"		State	99 67	87 40	2 79	43	.....
"		Poor	336 16	318 15	11 22	6 79	.....
"		Work House	336 16	318 14	11 22	6 80	.....
Bellevue	80,267	County	802 67	757 98	30 94	13 75	.....
"		State	47 94	45 30	2 18	36	.....
"		Poor	160 16	151 66	6 19	2 75	.....
"		Work House	160 16	151 66	6 19	2 75	.....
BOROUGHS.							
Millvale	151,379	County	1,513 79	968 63	53 60	.....	484 56
"		State	28 21	17 43	92	.....	9 86
"		Poor	302 69	193 58	10 11	.....	99 00
"		Work House	302 69	193 58	10 11	.....	99 00
Etna	176,466	County	1,764 66	1,170 58	59 05	.....	535 03
"		State	18 78	11 28	53	.....	6 97
"		Poor	352 91	234 14	11 81	.....	106 96
"		Work House	352 91	234 14	11 81	.....	106 96
Sharpsburg	273,377	County	2,733 77	1,776 30	90 54	.....	866 93
"		State	76 15	60 08	3 15	.....	12 92
"		Poor	546 70	355 24	18 10	.....	173 36
"		Work House	546 70	355 24	18 19	.....	173 36
Tarentum	87,882	County	878 82	812 67	24 05	42 10	.....
"		State	31 79	29 33	94	1 52	.....
"		Poor	175 76	162 53	4 81	8 42	.....
"		Work House	175 76	162 53	4 81	8 42	.....
Braddock	115,219	County	1,152 19	691 99	33 68	.....	423 52
"		State	12 28	9 03	46	.....	2 79
"		Poor	230 43	138 36	6 73	.....	85 34
"		Work House	230 43	138 36	6 73	.....	85 34
McKeesport	282,702	County	2 827 02	1,310 89	67 58	.....	1,418 55
"		State	118 07	59 21	3 02	.....	55 84
"		Poor	565 39	268 20	13 51	.....	283 68
"		Work House	565 39	268 20	13 51	.....	283 68
West Elizabeth	51,035	County	510 35	227 41	10 02	.....	272 92
"		State	11 63	6 62	19	.....	4 82
"		Poor	102 01	45 47	2 00	.....	54 54
"		Work House	102 01	45 47	2 00	.....	54 54
Elizabeth	126,527	County	1,265 27	699 23	34 32	.....	531 72
"		State	32 57	20 08	90	.....	11 59
"		Poor	253 10	139 89	6 87	.....	106 34
"		Work House	253 10	139 89	6 87	.....	106 34
Verona	85,518	County	855 18	589 41	22 89	.....	242 88
"		State	15 64	8 08	36	.....	7 20
"		Poor	171 05	117 89	4 59	.....	48 57
"		Work House	171 05	117 89	4 59	.....	48 57
Mansfield	75,258	County	752 58	430 72	20 67	.....	301 19
"		State	22 85	18 21	95	.....	3 69
"		Poor	150 51	86 14	4 14	.....	60 23
"		Work House	150 51	86 14	4 14	.....	60 23
Chartiers	74,823	County	748 23	271 36	13 45	.....	463 42
"		State	15 91	3 88	17	.....	11 87
"		Poor	149 65	54 28	2 69	.....	92 68
"		Work House	149 65	54 28	2 69	.....	92 68
TOWNSHIPS.							
Wilkins	551,470	County	5,514 70	3 581 47	185 69

District.	Valuation.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Discounts.	Exon'd.	Outstan'g
TOWNSHIPS.							
Ross	$215,242	County	$2,152 42	$2,038 78	$ 76 89	$ 36 75	
"		State	63 67	60 28	1 91	1 48	
"		Poor	430 49	408 79	15 39	6 31	
"		Work House	430 49	407 75	15 39	7 35	
Sewickley	74,149	County	741 49	457 69	21 61		262 19
"		State	20 05	12 69	57		7 39
"		Poor	148 25	91 51	4 32		52 42
"		Work House	148 25	91 51	4 32		52 42
Franklin	82,459	County	824 59	532 35	21 88		270 36
"		State	23 89	14 29	53		9 07
"		Poor	164 92	106 49	4 38		54 05
"		Work House	164 92	106 49	4 38		54 05
Neville	60,113	County	601 13	575 00	23 88	2 25	
"		State	11 09	10 63	46		
"		Poor	120 22	114 99	4 78	45	
"		Work House	120 22	114 99	4 78	45	
Chartiers	333,662	County	3,336 62	2,221 17	109 92		1,005 53
"		State	29 51	16 79	81		11 91
"		Poor	667 09	444 22	21 99		200 88
"		Work House	667 09	444 22	21 99		200 88
Robinson	358,373	County	3,583 73	3,409 42	115 75	58 56	
"		State	101 99	96 47	3 31	2 21	
"		Poor	716 78	681 93	23 15	11 70	
"		Work House	716 78	681 93	23 15	11 70	
Stowe	134,869	County	1,348 09	1,292 55	49 55	5 99	
"		State	33 32	32 20	97	15	
"		Poor	269 45	258 35	9 91	1 19	
"		Work House	269 45	258 35	9 91	1 19	
Scott	285,407	County	2,854 07	2,635 93	118 77	109 37	
"		State	88 89	83 49	3 16	2 24	
"		Poor	569 92	527 11	21 74	21 07	
"		Work House	569 92	527 11	21 74	21 07	
Lower St. Clair	291,773	County	2,917 73	1,866 61	91 93		959 19
"		State	34 34	18 88	86		14 55
"		Poor	383 54	373 31	18 38		191 85
"		Work House	383 54	373 31	18 38		191 85
Upper St. Clair	226,599	County	2,265 99	2,165 22	81 22	19 55	
"		State	62 08	57 98	2 18	1 92	
"		Poor	453 22	433 07	16 24	3 91	
"		Work House	453 22	433 07	16 24	3 91	
South Fayette	460,440	County	4,604 40	3,490 81	156 61		956 98
"		State	87 95	63 34	2 99		21 62
"		Poor	920 89	698 25	31 33		191 31
"		Work House	920 89	698 25	31 33		191 31
North Fayette	311,979	County	3,119 79	2,490 89	113 25		515 65
"		State	111 72	83 08	4 05		24 59
"		Poor	623 82	498 15	22 65		103 02
"		Work House	623 82	498 15	22 65		103 02
McCandless	167,146	County	1,671 46	1,594 67	54 21	22 58	
"		State	46 98	44 23	1 48	1 27	
"		Poor	334 17	318 82	10 84	4 51	
"		Work House	334 17	318 82	10 84	4 51	
Union	194,437	County	1,944 37	1,433 15	72 02		439 20
"		State	53 67	44 93	2 15		6 59
"		Poor	388 87	286 63	14 40		87 84
"		Work House	388 87	286 63	14 40		87 84
Baldwin	373,925	County	3,739 25	3,402 29	131 39	145 57	
"		State	122 01	111 24	3 53	7 24	
"		Poor	747 83	692 62	26 27	28 94	
"		Work House	747 83	692 62	26 27	28 94	
Hampton	149,903	County	1,499 03	873 19	32 25		593 59
"		State	42 89	20 38	85		21 66
"		Poor	299 77	174 65	6 44		118 68
"		Work House	299 77	174 65	6 44		118 68
Shaler	194,881	County	1,948 81	1,294 58	61 64		592 59
"		State	49 97	33 55	1 60		14 82
"		Poor	389 76	258 84	12 32		118 60
"		Work House	389 76	258 84	12 32		118 60
Mifflin	583,909	County	5,839 09	3,889 98	197 22		1,771 89
"		State	132 18	70 54	3 58		58 06
"		Poor	1,167 75	773 99	39 44		354 32
"		Work House	1,167 75	773 99	39 44		354 32
Marshall	85,435	County	854 35	811 67	20 99	21 69	
"		State	18 55	17 21	49	85	
"		Poor	171 01	162 47	4 20	4 34	
"		Work House	171 01	162 47	4 20	4 34	
Findley	287,479	County	2,874 79	2,404 12	95 65		375 02
"		State	95 59	76 85	3 13		15 61
"		Poor	575 04	480 94	19 13		74 97
"		Work House	575 04	480 94	19 13		74 97
Moon	$ 225,966	County	$ 2,259 66	$1,716 18	$ 77 57		$ 465 91
"		State	76 04	54 33	2 47		19 24
"		Poor	451 78	343 11	15 51		93 16
"		Work House	451 78	343 11	15 51		93 16
Snowden	353,768	County	3,537 68	3,382 30	125 33	$30 05	
"		State	79 64	66 37	2 29	1 98	
"		Poor	707 47	676 40	25 06	6 01	
"		Work House	707 47	676 40	25 06	6 01	
Crescent	43,041	County	430 41	227 39	11 41		191 61
"		State	10 92	5 68	29		4 95
"		Poor	86 08	45 49	2 28		38 31
"		Work House	86 08	45 49	2 28		38 31
Patton	246,693	County	2,466 93	1,714 76	82 72		669 45
"		State	56 99	38 72	1 77		16 50
"		Poor	493 24	342 91	16 54		133 79
"		Work House	493 24	342 91	16 54		133 79
Richland	142,143	County	1,421 43	1,358 82	33 56	29 25	
"		State	42 68	38 60	84	3 24	
"		Poor	284 30	271 74	6 71	5 85	
"		Work House	284 30	271 74	6 71	5 85	
Pine	134,825	County	1,348 25	1,286 29	36 97	24 99	
"		State	32 39	29 98	93	1 48	
"		Poor	269 77	257 37	7 39	5 01	
"		Work House	269 77	257 37	7 39	5 01	
Jefferson	360,067	County	3,600 67	2,354 75	114 65		1,131 27
"		State	73 75	42 25	2 09		29 41
"		Poor	720 25	470 91	22 93		226 39
"		Work House	720 25	470 91	22 93		226 39
Elizabeth	480,159	County	4,801 59	4,433 68	133 55	234 36	
"		State	88 35	79 67	2 82	5 86	
"		Poor	959 90	887 61	26 71	45 88	
"		Work House	959 90	886 41	26 71	46 78	
Lincoln	174,542	County	1,725 42	1,054 39	55 33		615 70
"		State	58 51	40 01	2 10		16 40
"		Poor	345 06	210 38	11 04		123 64
"		Work House	345 06	210 38	11 04		123 64
Forward	338,567	County	3,385 67	2,658 89	119 63		607 15
"		State	74 01	58 79	2 72		12 50
"		Poor	676 93	531 09	23 92		121 32
"		Work House	676 93	531 69	23 92		121 32
Fawn	79,032	County	790 32	754 74	19 80	15 78	
"		State	26 73	25 45	57	71	
"		Poor	158 63	150 91	3 96	3 16	
"		Work House	158 63	150 91	3 96	3 16	
Harrison	219,390	County	2,193 90	2,085 87	82 65	75 38	
"		State	25 36	23 37	79	1 20	
"		Poor	438 79	407 19	16 53	15 07	
"		Work House	438 79	407 19	16 53	15 07	
Indiana	378,057	County	3,780 57	2,216 81	109 84		1,453 92
"		State	103 11	65 11	3 23		34 77
"		Poor	756 22	443 42	21 97		290 83
"		Work House	756 22	443 42	21 97		290 83
East Deer	146,934	County	1,469 34	1,380 00	42 12	46 42	
"		State	50 25	47 61	1 56	1 08	
"		Poor	293 92	276 20	8 42	9 30	
"		Work House	293 92	276 20	8 42	9 30	
West Deer	194,429	County	1,944 29	1,857 85	58 09	28 35	
"		State	55 73	52 36	1 64	1 83	
"		Poor	388 86	371 57	11 62	5 67	
"		Work House	388 86	371 57	11 62	5 67	

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of taxes assessed for County, State and Work House purposes for 1873		$548,284 17
Amount of taxes collected for County, State and Work House purposes for 1873	$414,147 97	
Amount of discounts allowed on payment of County, State and Work House taxes for 1873	20,183 35	
Amount of Exonerations on County, State and Work House taxes for 1873 allowed by County Commissioners	1,310 25	
Amount of taxes County, State and Work House outstanding for 1873	112,642 60	548,284 17
Amount of assessment for Poor Tax 1873		$ 25,286 16
" Poor Tax for 1873, collected	$19,169 05	
" Discounts allowed on payment of Poor Tax for '73	813 09	
" Exonerations for Poor Tax 1873 allowed by County Commissioners	208 66	
Amount of Poor Tax 1873 outstanding	5,095 36	25,286 16

Valuation of the County.

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Occupation.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh, 36 Wards	$19,325,425	$481,336	$2,535,497	$22,342,258
City of Allegheny, 11 "	7,888,299	323,628	1,353,407	9,565,334
Thirteen boroughs	1,329,676	75,355	292,146	1,697,177
Forty-four townships	8,833,527	722,429	1,166,952	10,722,908
Total valuation	$37,376,927	$1,602,748	$5,348,002	$44,327,677

Number of Taxables.

	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh, 36 Wards	32,233	4,304	36,537
" Allegheny, 11 "	15,214	1,681	16,895
Thirteen boroughs	4,112	805	4,927
Forty-four townships	16,674	282	19,494
	68,243	9,610	77,853

Funded and Floating Debt of the County.

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. Volunteer Bounty Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$ 350 00
Amount issued in 1873		100 00
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$450 00
Amount redeemed in 1873 per Appropriation No. 1	$150 00	
Amount outstandiug at date		$300 00

Seven per cent. Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$187,000 00
Amount redeemed in 1873 per Appropriation No. 1	$25,000 00	
Amount outstanding at date		$162,000 00

Five per cent. Compromise Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$2,069,689 35
Amount issued in 1873		25,100 00
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$2,094,789 35
Amount redeemed in 1873 per sinking fund statement	$47,084 10	
Amount outstanding at date		$2,047,705 25

Five per cent. Registered Scrip.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$ 26 00
Amount issued in 1873		74 24
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		$100 24
Amount merged in registered bonds in 1873	$ 53 50	
Amount outstanding at date		$46 74

FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Amount of Uncompromised six per cent. R. R. Bonds, outstanding Jan. 1, 1873		$141,000 00
Settled and compromised in 1873	$22,000 00	
Amount outstanding at date		119,000 00
Countersigned Warrants.		
Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, Jan. 1, 1873		$154 74
" " issued in 1873		30 75
		185 49
Amount outstanding previous to 1873 paid in 1873	15 75	
Total amount issued in 1873 and previously outstanding		169 74
Total funded debt of the County Jan. 1, 1874		2,210,051 99
" floating " " " " "		119,169 74
Total debt at date		$2,329,221 73
Total funded and floating debt of the County Jan. 1873		2,398,219 59
Reduction of County debt in 1873		$68,997 86

RECAPITULATION.

FUNDED DEBT.

Volunteer Bounty Bonds six per cent	$ 300 00	
Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds, seven per cent	162,000 00	
Compromise Bonds, five per cent. coupon	1,879,000 00	
" " " " registered	168,705 25	
" " " " scrip	46 74	
Total funded debt		$2,210,051 99

FLOATING DEBT.

Rail Road indebtedness, not compromised	$119,000 00	
Countersigned Warrants outstanding	169 74	
		$119,169 74
Total floating debt		$2,329,221 73

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Dr.

To funded debt as per above statement in detail	$2,210,051 99	
Floating " " " " "	119,169 74	
Total debt January 1, 1874		$2,329,221 73

Cr.

By balance due from County Treasurer, County Funds	$ 117,917 54	
By outstanding taxes from 1860 to 1872 inclusive, and former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket	6,204 44	
By Second Mortgage, 6 per cent. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	209,686 67	
By deficit County liability, to balance	1,995,413 08	
		$2,329,221 73
Deficit of County liability, January 1, 1873	$2,026,854 05	
" " " " 1, 1874	1,995,413 08	
Net reduction of deficit, for 1873		$31,441 97

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1873 are not noted among the assets of the County, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be given until final settlement is had, showing exonerations and the taxes returned by collectors for entry upon the Lien Docket.

OPERATIONS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR 1873.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Allegheny County.
JOHN R. MCCUNE, President Union National Bank,
HENRY LAMBERT, President Odd Fellows Savings Bank,
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

Dr.

Balance in fund January 1, 1873	$ 39 87	
Annual appropriation, August 30, 1873	25,000 00	
One year's interest, from July 1, '72, to July 1, '73, on $209,686.97, Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	12,581 20	
		$37,621 07

Cr.

By registered bonds purchased and cancelled, viz.:		
$ 152 67 @ 77	$ 117 55	
1,100 00 @ 77 1/8	850 00	
438 92 @ 77 1/2	366 32	
312 31 @ 78	243 60	
6,900 00 @ 79 1/8	5,457 48	
1,146 45 @ 80	917 16	
By coupon bonds purchased and cancelled, viz.:		
2,000 00 @ 78	1,560 00	
1,000 00 @ 78 1/2	785 00	
1,000 00 @ 80	800 00	
33,000 00 @ 80 1/2	26,482 50	
By register'd scrip, purchas'd and cancel'd, 53 50 @ 77 1/2	41 46	
	$37,621 07	

Total Amount of Bonds purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund.

Previous to 1873	$593,740 73	
Purchased and cancelled in 1873	47,103 85	
Total amount of Compromise Bonds in Sinking Fund at this date		$640,844 58

Liquor License Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund, January 1, 1873		$ 9,140 77
Two hundred and forty-eight transfers @ $5	$1,240 00	
One thousand four hundred and eighty-seven licenses granted	227,015 63	228,255 63
		$237,396 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

By warrants of Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, viz.:	
Salary of Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer of License Fund, from March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1873	$ 500 00
Extra clerk hire for Treasurer while issuing licenses	300 00
Printing blanks and notices	49 00
Pittsburgh Dispatch for advertising lists of licenses granted	1,937 25
Pittsburgh Gazette " " " "	1,711 00
Pittsburgh Commercial " " " "	1,665 00
Freiheits Freund " " " "	1,795 50
Board of Managers of Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum	55,000 00
Balance in Treasury	174,438 65
	$237,396 40

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Poor Fund of the County.

Balance in hands of Treasurer January, 1873	$ 10,239 57	
Receipts by the County Treasurer of the two mill tax for 1873 and former years	21,663 98	
		$31,903 55
Disbursed by County Treasurer on warrants of the Directors of the Allegheny County Home	$ 25,398 59	
Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1874		6,504 96

Personally appeared Henry Warner, Controller of Allegheny County Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposed and said that the statement of the fiscal affairs of said County to January 1, 1873 is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and is a transcript of the books kept in his office.

HENRY WARNER,
Controller.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1874.

EDWIN H. STOWE,
Asso. Law Judge, Court of Com. Pleas.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

DURING THE YEAR 1873.

CLAREMONT, PA., January 1, 1874.

HENRY WARNER, ESQ., *Controller, Pittsburgh, Pa.:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit to you by order of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House, our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1873, containing a full and accurate statement of the cash receipts and disbursements, income and expenditures, property, cash and debts, &c., &c., of the institution, as follows:

Receipts and Disbursements of the Allegheny County Work House for the year 1873, as taken from the books of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

Dr.	
To balance on hand December 31, 1872	$ 4,198 88
To cash from liquor licenses	55,000 00
To cash from one mill tax, 1873	45,000 00
To cash from barrel factory, outstanding account, '72	6,051 00
To cash from barrel factory, '73	298,429 89
To cash from brick yard account, '72	552 30
To cash from brick yard account, '73	393 93
To cash from laundry	3,614 58
To cash from interest	346 99
To cash from Fayette County (boarding prisoners)	127 07
To cash from Allegheny City Home	643 19
To cash from visitors' fees	68 60
To cash from sales of hogs, old iron, coal, &c.	1,954 35

Cr.	
By construction, new account	$ 46,692 38
" construction, old account	7,809 61
" indebtedness, '72, (unreported)	2,897 82
BARREL FACTORY.	
" indebtedness, '72	10,223 59
" machinery and tools	3,380 69
" materials	266,712 52
" paid employees	3,035 11
" paid expenses	3,866 48
" paid prisoners' overwork	1,097 72
BRICK YARD.	
To indebtedness, 1872	$ 704 00
" coal and coke	2,392 41
" expenses and employees	2,240 64
" current expenses	
" salaries	17,148 26
" beef	4,655 29
" pork	869 20
" flour	8,384 74
" groceries and provisions	6,626 77
" clothing and bedding	2,286 70
" shoes, leather and findings	1,620 89
" coal for gas and fuel	4,797 93
" furniture	570 15
" kitchen ware	364 36
" hardware and tools	82 19
" feed	2,735 86
" paints and varnish	537 98
" drugs and medicines	583 97
" insurance	675 00
" freights and R. R. fares	779 32
" library, blank books, stationery, postage and papers	820 46
" soap	124 05
" brooms	82 50
" blacksmithing	430 50
" wagons	341 00
" teaming	179 00
" seed potatoes and seeds	119 34
" office rent	100 00
" church organ	180 00
" live stock	1,013 00
" harness and saddlery	157 90
" hay scales	145 00
" paid prisoners on discharge	490 70
" sundries	626 05
" balance on hand December 31, '73	7,583 66
	$416,160 78

Income.

Barrel Factory.

CR.

Received for barrels sold	$ 298,429 89	
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	58,045 16	
Outstanding amounts	3,457 16	
		$359,932 21

Dr.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 17,265 79	
Paid for stock	266,712 52	
" employees	3,035 11	
" expenses	3,866 48	
" prisoners for overwork	1,097 72	
Indebtedness	9,299 77	301,277 39
Gain		$ 58,654 82

Brick Yard.

CR.

Received for bricks sold	$ 393 93	
Bricks used for Work House buildings	7,350 00	
Bricks on hand December 31, 1873	3,200 00	
Outstanding accounts	172 90	
		$ 11,116 83

DR.

Bricks on hand December 31, 1872	$ 2,400 00	
Paid for coal and coke	2,392 41	
Expenses and employees	2,240 64	$ 7,033 05
Gain		4,083 78

Laundry.

Received for labor of prisoners in this department	$ 3,514 58	
Charged this account	107 19	$ 3,507 39
Total		$ 66,245 99

Expenditure.

Clothing, Bedding, Shoes, Leather and Findings.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 7,842 06	
Purchased during the year	3,907 59	
		$ 11,749 65
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	$ 5,242 78	
Credited this account	118 01	6,260 79
Leaving amount expended		5,488 86

Provisions.

Stock on hand December 31, 1872	$ 1,220 90	
Purchased during the year	20,536 00	
	$21,756 90	
Stock on hand December 31, 1873	$ 1,914 74	
Credited this account	344 56	
	2,259 30	
Leaving amount consumed		$ 19,497 60

General Expenses.

Property on hand December 31, 1872	$ 4,964 23	
Amount paid officers and matrons, for coal, feed, paints and varnish, drugs and medicines, &c.	33,080 56	
	$38,044 79	
Property on hand December 31, '73	$ 5,691 23	
Credited this account	1,491 78	
Outstanding accounts	641 83	7,824 84
Leaving amount expended		$ 30,219 95
		$55,206 41

Recapitulation.

Income.

Barrel factory	$ 58,654 82	
Brick yard	4,083 78	
Laundry	3,507 39	
Permanent improvements	3,255 15	
		$ 69,501 14

Expenditures.

Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	$ 5,488 86	
Provisions	19,497 60	
General expenses	30,219 95	
		$55,206 43
Surplus of income over expenditure		$14,298 71

Statement of Property on Hand.

December 31, 1872.

Stock in barrel factory	$ 16,277 85	
Tools and machinery	20,828 33	
Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	7,842 06	
Provisions	1,220 90	
Expenses	4,964 23	
Furniture, &c., &c.	4,328 07	
Building materials	2,943 60	
		$ 58,405 04

December 31, 1873.

Stock in barrel factory	$ 58,045 16	
Provisions	1,914 74	
Expenses	5,691 33	
Tools and machinery	$21,990 41	
Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	6,825 31	
Furniture, &c., &c.	7,783 41	
	$36,599 13	
Less ten per cent. for wear and tear	3,659 91	32,939 22
Building materials	3,845 00	
		102,435 45
Increase of property on hand		44,030 41

Statement of Property, Cash and Debts.

		CR.	DR.
Cash from County			100,000 00
Property on hand December 31, 1872	$ 58,405 04		
" " " 1873	102,435 45		
Increase of property on hand		$44,030 41	
Cash on hand December 31, 1872	4,198 88		
" " " 1873	7,583 66		
Increase of cash on hand		3,384 88	
Indebtedness December 31, 1872	21,635 02		
" " " 1873	9,299 77		
Decrease of indebtedness		12,335 25	
Indebtedness due Work House, Dec. 1, '72	6,383 30		
" " " 31, '73	3,630 06		
Decrease of debts due Work House			2,753 24
Female Prison—cash paid	46,692 38		
" " brick furnished	7,350 00		
" " sundry labor	3,255 15		
		57,297 53	
Profits, in cash	11,039 58		
" " sundry labor	3,255 15		14,294 73
		117,047 97	117,047 97

Respectfully,

J. P. LEMING,
Secretary.